

TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 44

AUGUST 10, 1933

No. 24

Lament of the Spinning Room Imps

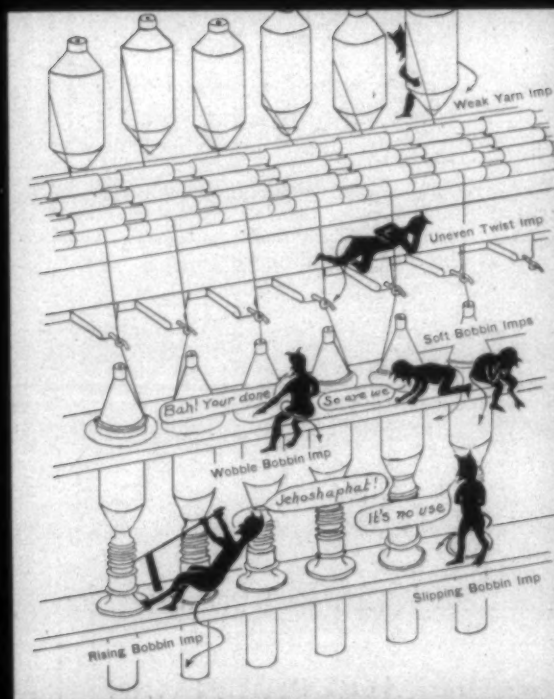
It can't be done!

No devilish prank,
No impish fun,
No mighty yank
Will pry it loose.

That bobbin sticks;
No wobble now.
We know no tricks
That show us how
To pry it loose.

No rising up;
Soft bobbins gone;
An even twist.
No imp yet born
Can pry it loose.

Our day is done,
Our jobs are lost;
We're on the run,
Whate'er the cost
We must vamoose.



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Stimpson Patent Clutch Spindle

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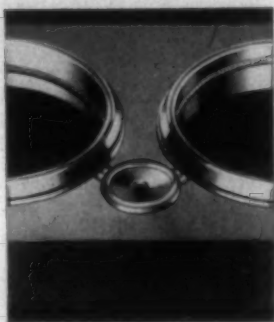
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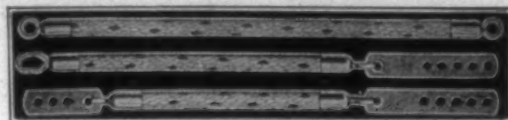
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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 44—No. 24

AUGUST 10, 1933

Amendments to Textile Code Relating to Stretch-Out

THE formation of industrial relations committee in cotton mills to settle disputes growing out of alleged abuses under the stretch-out system has been provided for in amendments to the cotton textile code. The action was taken after the report of the stretch-out committee was submitted to General Hugh S. Johnson.

Announcement was also made of appointment of a complaint committee and a list of other committees to aid in carrying out provisions of the textile code. In addition, definitions regarding classes of labor were set forth.

The report of the stretch-out committee is given below.

The report to General Johnson was signed by Robert W. Bruere, editor of Survey; B. E. Geer, president, Furman University, Greenville, S. C., and George L. Berry, president, Printing Pressmen's National Union.

The committee was unanimous in finding:

"1. That the stretch-out (or specialization) system of employment, both as at present practiced and in its prospective development, presents a grave problem is a prerequisite to normal and effective application of the Industrial Recovery Act and of the code for fair competition for the cotton textile industry and more specifically of those provisions of the act and of the code cited above.

"2. That the stretch-out (or specialization) system of employment is sound in principle, but that it has, in many cases, been abused by employers through hasty and ill-considered installations, with resultant overload on employees. In this opinion your committee is sustained by the unanimous opinion of both employers and employees who have given their testimony in public as well as in private hearings.

"3. That it is not at present feasible to control the application of the stretch-out system or to limit the human load attendant upon its application, by rigid formula; in their opinion your committee is maintained not only by the consensus of management, but by its two consulting engineers, and by the department of industrial studies of the Yale Institute of Human Relations, whose staff has devoted three years to the study of the stretch-out and related problems in the cotton textile industry. Nevertheless, your committee is convinced that some solution of the problem affecting the human load resulting from the application of the stretch-out system can be found through progressive study and the development of such a plan of conference and consent by both employers and employees."

The recommendations of this committee were embodied in an amendment to the cotton textile code as follows:

XVII. To make proper provision with regard to the

stretch-out (or specialization) system or any other problem of working conditions in the cotton textile industry, it is provided:

BOARDS ARE PROVIDED

"1. There shall be constituted by appointment of the administration, a cotton textile national industrial relations board, to be composed of three members, one to be nominated by the cotton textile industry committee to represent the employers, one to be nominated by the labor advisory board of the National Recovery Administration to represent the employees and a third to be selected by the administrator. This national board shall be provided by the national recovery administration with a per diem for actual days engaged in its work and with such secretarial and expert technical assistance as it may require in the performance of its duties.

"2. The administrator, upon the nomination of the cotton textile national industrial relations board shall appoint, in each State in which the cotton textile industry operates, a State cotton textile industrial relations board composed of three members, one of whom shall be selected from the employers of the cotton textile industry, one from the employees of the cotton textile industry and a third to represent the public.

TO ACT ON DISPUTES

"3. Whenever, in any cotton textile mill, a controversy shall arise between employer and employees as to the stretch-out (or specialization) system or any other problem of working conditions, the employer and the employees may establish in such mill an industrial relations committee chosen from the management and the employees of the mill and on which the employer and the employees shall have equal representation of not more than three representatives each. If such a committee is not otherwise established, the employer or the employee, or both, may apply to the State Industrial Relations Board for assistance and co-operation in the establishment in such mill of such industrial relations committee.

"The term of service of each such mill committee shall be limited to the adjustment of such controversy or problem of working conditions for the adjustment of which the committee was created.

"If the representatives of the employers and of the employees in such industrial relations committee are unable to arrive at an agreement and united action with respect to such differences of opinion, the representatives of the employer or of the employee or both may appeal to the State Industrial Relations Board for co-operation

and assistance in arriving at an agreement and united action.

DUTY OF COMMITTEE

"It shall be the duty of such industrial relations committee to endeavor to adjust such controversy. In cases where such committee reaches agreement with respect to any such controversy such agreement shall be final, except that it shall be submitted to the cotton-textile national industrial relations board for review and approval under such regulations as such national board may establish.

"This provision for such industrial relations committee within the particular mills shall be without prejudice to the freedom of association of employees and the other provisions of Section 7 of the Industrial Recovery Act.

"4. It shall be the duty of the State Industrial Relations board, where their appearance is requested, as provided in Subsection 3, to co-operate with employers and employees in organizing industrial relations committees in individual cotton-textile mills and to co-operate with such committees in the development of conference procedures and in the adjustment of differences of opinion with respect to the operation or introduction of the stretch-out system and other problems of working conditions.

APPEAL IS PROVIDED

"In the event that the State Industrial Relations Board is unable to bring about an agreement and united action of labor and management in a controversy so appealed to it, such State Industrial Relations Board shall present the controversy to the National Industrial Relations Board for hearing and final adjustment.

"5. The National Industrial Relations Board shall hear and finally determine all such questions brought before it on appeal by the State Industrial Relations Boards and certify its decisions to the administrator and shall have authority to codify the experience of the industrial relations committees of the various mills and State boards with a view to establishing standards of general practice with respect to the stretch-out (or specialization) system or other problems of working conditions."

DEFINE CLASSES OF LABOR

At the meeting of the Cotton Textile Industry Committee in Washington on August 1st, it was voted that the Cotton-Textile Institute communicate with all cotton mills and explain exactly the classes of labor definitely exempted from the minimum wage. These are as follows: Learners during six weeks' apprenticeship; cleaners; outside employees.

The workers included in the definition of the terms "cleaners" and "outside employees" are defined later in this memorandum.

It was emphasized by the Cotton Textile Industry Committee that the minimum wage applies to all other employees in a cotton mill irrespective of the size of the job. All workers excepting those above indicated must receive at least the minimum wage of \$12 in the Southern section of the industry and \$13 in the Northern section if they work 40 hours in a week; if they work less than those hours, they must receive a minimum pay of 30 cents per hour in the Southern section and 32½ cents per hour in the Northern section. All persons coming under the minimum wage as defined by the Code, whether on piece work or otherwise, and whether they perform normal duties or less, shall be paid not less than these minimum hourly rates.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED

After Mr. Sloan, the residing officer, had consulted with the presidents of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and the American Cotton Manufacturers'

Association, as regards the personnel, and after being duly moved and seconded, it was unanimously voted that the following sub-committees of the Cotton Textile Industry Committee be appointed by the chairman:

1. Working Conditions Committee—Donald Comer, Ernest N. Hood, T. M. Marchant, Frank I. Neild, Robert R. West. (The above committee will select its own chairman.)

This committee has been designated for the purpose of co-operating with the Government in matters concerning "stretch-out" (or specialization) system or other problems of working conditions in the Cotton Textile Industry. Attached is an amendment to the Code on this subject effective August 1, 1933.

2. Processing Tax Committee—Cason J. Callaway, chairman, Harry L. Bailey, G. Edward Buxton, Charles A. Cannon.

This committee will co-operate with the Department of Agriculture and Bureau of Internal Revenue.

3. Plant Extension Committee—B. B. Gossett, chairman, Wm. D. Anderson, G. Edward Buxton, Alfred E. Colby.

This committee was designated to aid in the administration of Section VI of the Code, paragraph 3, which refers to the matter of registering productive machinery in the industry and, where additional productive machinery is contemplated, the requirement of certificates from the Administrator for such installation (except for the replacement of a similar number of existing spindles or looms or to bring the operation of existing productive machinery into balance).

4. Committee on Mill Villages—Stuart W. Cramer, chairman, Wm. D. Anderson, Donald Comer, R. E. Henry, Frank I. Neild, Robert R. West.

This committee was appointed to aid in carrying out Clause XI of the Code which refers to a report, to be submitted prior to January 1, 1934, on the subject of employee ownership of homes in mill villages.

5. Committee on Amendments to Code, and Supplementary Codes—G. Edward Buxton, chairman, Alfred E. Colby, B. B. Gossett, R. E. Henry, George A. Sloan.

Clause X of the Code leaves the way open for changes in the Code as experience may dictate and for additional Codes. The above named committee was appointed to consider and make its recommendations on all such proposals.

6. Merchandising Committee—G. H. Milliken, chairman, Robert Amory, Morgan Butler, honorary member, Charles A. Cannon, Donald Comer.

The above committee was appointed for the purpose of considering fair trade practices in the marketing of cotton textiles that should be recommended for inclusion in the Code.

7. Complaint Committee—George A. Sloan, chairman, Robert Amory, Stuart W. Cramer, Ernest N. Hood, T. M. Marchant.

It will be the duty of this committee under the provisions of Section VI of the Code to co-operate with the Administrator in making investigations as to the functioning and observance of the provisions of this Code and report the result of the same to the Administrator. It was unanimously voted that the committee will be assisted by the management and the field force of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc.

8. Export Committee—Harry L. Bailey, chairman, Bertram H. Borden, Donald Comer, G. H. Milliken.

This committee was appointed for the purpose of co-operating with the officials of the Textile Export Association of the United States in laying before appropriate Governmental agencies the present problems of the export

(Continued on Page 6)

"If I Were a Worker--"

A GREAT DEAL has been said about what the cotton mills must and should do under the Industrial Recovery Act. Less has been said about the workers' part. For that reason, the following article from the Emmons Loom Harness Company, Lawrence, Mass., contains a thought that the mills would do well to pass along to their employees. The article says:

If I were a worker in a cotton mill, I'd remember this:

That the Government has promised me higher wages and shorter working hours whether or not I join a union; I'd remember that I have a right to join a union but that I don't have to join to get all the benefits of the law.

I would know that I did not have to pay any dues or initiation fees to get the same wages and working hours as everyone else with a job like mine.

Then I'd remember another thing:

That the law was passed to stop cheap labor from competing with me and working for less than I can work for; that this law prevents cheaper, less skilled workers from offering to work for less than I can work for. I would not forget that the mill I work for is glad to pay higher wages for shorter hours when it doesn't have to compete with cheap, unskilled labor employed in other mills. I would remember that my employer did more than any union could do to give me higher wages and shorter hours.

If I were a worker, I would think about another thing:

The law does not and cannot make the public buy cotton goods. I cannot make people buy sheets and shirtings and broadcloths any more than it can make me buy shoes and socks. I would remember that I buy what I like; that when the price is not right or the quality is not right, I don't buy. I would not forget that people will not buy cotton goods unless they think the price is right and the quality is right.

I'd remember that because if people don't buy cotton goods, the mills cannot run, and, when the mills do not run, there are no jobs for the workers. I'd not forget that the law does not promise me a job unless the mill needs workers.

If I were a worker, I'd think about this:

That my mill will need workers only when people are buying its cloth. And I'd remember that people will buy its cloth only when the price is right and the quality is right.

This would make me appreciate my job and make me want to do my work the best I knew how.

I'd know that if I get higher wages and work shorter hours, the prices of cotton cloth will be higher.

I'd remember that if prices of cotton cloth got too high, people will not buy it. And that might mean a shutdown for the mill and no work for me.

If I were a worker, I'd think about how I could help my employer to pay higher wages without having to increase prices too much. I would see what I could do to help my employer so that I would have a job all the time. Here are some of the things I could do that would help.

If I were a worker, I'd do all I could to stop waste.

The first thing I would do to stop waste would be checking up on my own time.

Do I loaf around when the boss is not looking? If I do, I cannot turn out enough work to pay my wages. If my employer pays me anyhow, he will have to add it to the cost of the goods. And that might make the prices so

high that the goods will not sell. Then I wouldn't have a job.

I'd remember that how well and efficiently I do my work, might determine how well the next man can do his. If I were a beamer or a slasher, I'd know that good work by me might save many hours of time in the weave room. I'd remember that under-sized or over-sized warps make weaving slow and costly—I'd not forget that when ends run out in weaving, I'd be wasting some one else's time because my work had not been done, and done right.

Then I would think: everything I do wrong makes costs higher and that makes prices higher—maybe so high that my mill cannot get orders. No orders mean no jobs. So it's up to me to stop wasting my time—to do my work so well that I will not waste the time of others.

If I were in the spinning room, I'd take great care not to mix filling of different twists. I'd know that if different counts got into the weave, there would be a big waste of the weaver's time, of the cotton and of the cloth. I'd know that such waste would be one thing that might some day stop orders coming to my mill.

If I were in the drawing-in department, I'd be sure to brush out the ends of the warp so that all ends would be 8 to 10 inches long. That would help the fixer to start a new warp quickly. If I don't brush out the ends, if I leave them too short, and if I have them uneven in length, I'd make the fixer lose time. And wasted time is costly to everyone.

I'd remember all these things because the less the waste of time and material, the easier it is for my mill to compete and get enough orders to keep me on the job all the time.

"If I Were a Weaver—"

I'd be on the lookout for anything that keeps my looms from running every possible minute. A loom that runs is turning cotton into goods that will bring money to the mill to pay wages. Every time a loom stops, it reduces just that much the amount of money the mill can earn in a day.

If I were a weaver, I'd remember that my looms were money-making machines—that every loom stops means that it is not making money. I'd remember that my mill has only one way of getting the money to pay wages. That is, selling the cloth it makes. And so I would see how much first quality cloth I could make.

First, I'd keep the floor clean around my looms. I would pick up a bobbin off the floor the minute I saw it. Because a bobbin on the floor means dirt in the filling and dirt in the filling may stop my looms and help cut my pay.

Then I would remember to look carefully at my filling to see if it is too dry or twisted too hard. I would throw out bobbins with defective filling because it might kink. I would also watch out for filling wound too loosely on the bobbin—it might slough off and choke the shuttle eye. That would break the filling and stop the loom. I don't want to stop a money-making machine.

And I would watch the warp carefully. Over-sized yarns may mat behind the drop wires. And if the yarn is brittle, the ends won't separate before they break. I would know that if the drop wires are crowded, they cannot fall far enough to stop the loom when a break happens. If that happens, the loom keeps on running and makes floats in the cloth. So I would watch the warp carefully all the time as one way to prevent waste of time and material.

Then I would check-up on harness and reeds. I would co-operate with the fixer and get the fixer to co-operate with me! That would save minutes and maybe hours every week. I would want harness that does not chafe because chafing causes warp breaks and loom stops. And I would want reeds made to fit the weave. That would mean better cloth and more of it. If my mill could save money by my care, I would know that I would be helping it to compete for orders; I would know that more orders mean regular work for me.

"If I WERE A WORKER—"

If I were a worker, I'd remember one other thing:

That is, that my employer is glad to pay all he can in wages because more wages mean more purchasing power for the goods he makes. But I would not forget that the only money my employer has to pay wages in the money he gets for the cloth he sells.

So I would help all I could to make as much first-quality fabric as I could. I would try to make as much cloth in 40 hours as in 48 hours because the more cloth I produce the more money there is for wages. The more cloth my employer has to sell, the easier it is for him to employ me regularly. So I would do all I can to increase my production.

I would look at my job just as if I were in business for myself. If I owned a farm, I would know that the more cotton and more vegetables I could raise and sell, the more money I could make. I would remember that the same is true on a job—the more I could produce the more money I can earn. So I would do as much work as I could because the more cloth my mill makes and sells, the more regular my job and my wages.

If I were a worker, I would remember that business is a great game—a game that takes teamwork and co-operation. I would say to myself; here I am on a team; if I make an error, if I waste my time or a teammate's time, our team is going to lose. And if any of my teammates spends so much time "crabbing" and complaining that he cannot do a full day's work, we are all going to lose. So I would discourage "grouching."

I would remember that the mill owners, the superintendents, the bosses and all my fellow workers ought to get a fair share of the value of the cloth the mill makes and sells—and that the best way to make money is doing good work, not trying to "chisel" the other fellow out of his share.

I would not forget that most of the low wages and unemployment are caused by unsuccessful mills. And I would do my bit and more to make my mill successful so that there would be fair wages and regular employment for all.

I would never forget that my wages are actually paid by the people who buy the cloth my mill makes and sells—and I would do all I could to make our quality and prices "right" so that the public will want all the goods my mill can make.

And I would do my work so well that my mill can make all the goods the public wants.

And finally, I would remember every minute that no man can get higher wages very long unless he earns them—and I would strive every day to earn fully every cent that is paid to me.

If I were a worker, I would know that even if the law does promise shorter hours and better wages, it also makes me responsible for doing as much and as good work as I know how. And I'd see how much I could do toward showing my appreciation for this chance at lasting prosperity for me and my family.

Amendments to Textile Code Relating to Stretch-Out

(Continued from Page 4)

trade in cotton goods and to determine what, if any, assistance might be rendered by the Government in preserving such business.

DEFINITIONS

The Cotton Textile Industry Committee in interpreting the Cotton Textile Code adopted the following definitions:

Cleaners—A cleaner is a person who does janitor service or one who cleans floors, buildings or machinery and does nothing else but clean.

Outside Workers—Outside workers embrace those who work outside of the mill, such as employees in the mill yard, warehouses, waste houses and also gate keepers and those who operate trucks and drays.

Office Workers—Office workers under the Cotton Textile Code include those working in central and branch offices of cotton mills wherever located.

Supervisory Staff—The supervisory staff, under the Cotton Textile Code, includes all who direct the activity of others, such as executives, superintendents, paymasters, foremen, overseers and second hands.

Shipping Crews—Shipping crews under the Cotton Textile Code embrace employees who handle goods after they are packed and handle incoming shipments.

With reference to the increased cost of goods manufactured under the provisions of the Code, the Cotton Textile Industry Committee passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That in conformity with the provisions and spirit of the Cotton Textile Code, approved by the President under the National Recovery Act—

(a) all goods sold prior to May 17, 1933, and manufactured on and after July 17, 1933, should bear the increased cost resulting from the operation of that Code, and

(b) there should be no exceptions unless an understanding or agreement to the contrary were made at the time of sale.

The committee voted that the General Arbitration Council of the Textile Industry be recommended to act for the Cotton Textile Industry Committee in such cases as are referred to it for arbitration under Clause VII of the Cotton Textile Code, provided, of course, this procedure is acceptable to both parties.

Appoint Fair Competition Committee

At a meeting in Washington of the Cotton Textile Industry Committee, the Planning and Fair Practice Agency constituted by the Code of Fair Competition for the Cotton Textile Industry, a complaint committee was appointed consisting of George A. Sloan, chairman, Thomas M. Marchant, Ernest N. Hood, Robert Amory and Stuart W. Cramer, it was announced by George A. Sloan.

"It will be the duty of this committee under the provisions of Section VI of the code to co-operate with the Administrator in making investigations as to the functioning and observance of the provisions of this code and report the result of the same to the Administrator. The committee will be assisted by the management and field force of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc.

"It would greatly assist the work of the committee if any complaints of alleged non-observance of any provisions of the code be brought to the attention of the Recovery Administration that they be brought to the attention of the writer, as chairman of the complaint committee, for investigation," Mr. Sloan said.

Cotton Estimate is 12,314,000 Bales

Washington.—Cotton production for this year was forecast by the Department of Agriculture at 12,314,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, compared with 13,001,508 bales last year.

The indicated production was calculated on the condition of the crop August 1, which was 74.2 per cent of a normal, as compared with 65.6 per cent a year ago and 67.9 per cent the 10-year average, and on the acreage in cultivation July 1st adjusted. The adjustment takes into account the removal of acreage indicated August 1st by data from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the 10-year average abandonment on the area not under contract.

The area in cultivation July 1st was 40,798,000 acres, compared with 36,542,000 acres a year previously, and then 10-year average abandonment was 2.6 per cent.

The August 1st condition indicates a yield of 198.4 pounds to the acre, as compared with 173.3 pounds produced last year and 167.4 pounds, the 10-year average.

The area indicated for harvest is 29,704,000 acres, compared with 35,939,000 acres picked last year.

The area indicated for harvest, condition of the crop in per cent of normal on August 1st, and the indicated production by States are:

Virginia, 67,000 acres, condition 85 per cent and production 45,000 bales; North Carolina, 1,072,000, 79 and 696,000; South Carolina, 1,325,000, 77 and 791,000; Georgia, 2,132,000, 78 and 1,071,000; Florida, 96,000, 80 and 34,000; Missouri, 329,000, 75 and 182,000; Tennessee, 891,000, 77 and 428,000; Alabama, 2,485,000, 78 and 1,143,000; Mississippi, 2,963,000, 75 and 1,363,000; Louisiana, 1,330,000, 67 and 570,000; Texas, 11,095,000, 71 and 3,541,000; Oklahoma, 2,852,000, 76 and 1,043,000; Arkansas, 2,652,000, 71 and 1,081,000; New Mexico, 80,000, 88 and 60,000; Arizona, 115,000, 91 and 82,000; California, 205,000, 85 and 174,000; all other States, 15,000, 85 and 10,000; lower California, 54,000, 70 and 20,000.

Lower California, Old Mexico, not included in California now in United States totals.

171,254 BALES GINNED

Cotton of this year's crop ginned prior to August 1st was reported by the Census Bureau to have been 171,254 running bales, counting round as half bales, compared with 71,063 bales to that date last year and 7,307 for the period in 1931.

ESTIMATE 4,247,000 BALES TAKEN OUT OF PRODUCTION

The Government's cotton reduction campaign was estimated by the Federal Crop Reporting Board to have taken 4,247,000 bales out of production, an increase of approximately 747,000 over estimates of the Agricultural Administration.

Although the estimate indicated less production than officials looked for, it was expected that payments to Southern cotton growers who reduced acreage would not be increased.

In return for their agreement to reduce acreage, farmers who signed contracts will be paid stipulated sums for each acre, or they will receive so much an acre and an option on government-owned cotton at six cents a pound.

The Crop Reporting Board estimated that 10,304,000 acres had or would be plowed under by Southern farmers. The indicated yield per acre of cotton on the basis of August 1st condition was fixed at 198.4 lint pounds.

The estimate of the number of acres in each State removed from cultivation follows:

Virginia, 10,000 acres, which was 12.8 per cent of the amount in cultivation on July 1st; North Carolina, 239,000 acres, 18.1 per cent; South Carolina, 426,000 acres, 23.9 per cent; Georgia, 680,000, 23.7; Florida, 22,000, 18.0; Missouri, 110,000, 24.4; Tennessee, 260,000, 22.3; Alabama, 725,000, 22.3; Mississippi, 925,005, 23.5; Louisiana, 450,000, 24.9; Texas, 4,305,000, 27.3; Oklahoma, 1,160,000, 28.1; Arkansas, 925,000, 25.4; New Mexico, 30,000, 25.9; Arizona, 21,000, 15.3; California, 13,000, 5.9; other States, 3,000, 1.85.

The Crop Reporting Board said that the campaign had resulted in the removal of more than one-fourth of the acreage in cultivation on July 1st, the percentage being 25.3.

Ask 4.2 Cents Processing Tax on Rayon

The Cotton-Textile Institute on Monday filed a brief with the Agricultural Administration asking for a compensating tax on rayon of 4.2 cents a pound, the same amount as the processing tax now being levied on cotton. The Institute has previously asked for a tax on rayon of 8.4 cents a pound. In addition, the brief was modified so that it asked for the tax only on a part of the rayon produced.

The brief in behalf of the cotton interests was filed by S. Robert Glassford, of Bliss, Fabyan & Co., as chairman of the tax committee of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

The brief recalled that the cotton spokesman at the public hearing had served notice they were not fully prepared, owing to short notice, and that they might modify their requests later. Reduction of the request as to the rayon and other synthetic fiber tax brings all requests to the same basis, a compensatory tax identical with the processing tax on cotton, except the request as to silk, which still remains indefinite. Taxes of 4.2 cents a pound were requested on jute, linen and wool, and on paper of the quality used for the manufacture of sacks competitive with cotton sacks.

In its brief, the Cotton-Textile Institute says that cotton and rayon are "friendly competitors," and that all that is sought is preservation of the status quo ante in the competitive field. It is impossible, that brief states, to demonstrate in advance excessive shifts in consumptive demand which will follow imposition of the processing tax on cotton, but it is believed a shift will occur unless a tax is placed on certain rayon.

The compensatory tax on the synthetic fiber is sought, the brief recites, "only on that proportion of synthetic fiber which definitely competes in the cloth market for use functions open to both cotton and rayon."

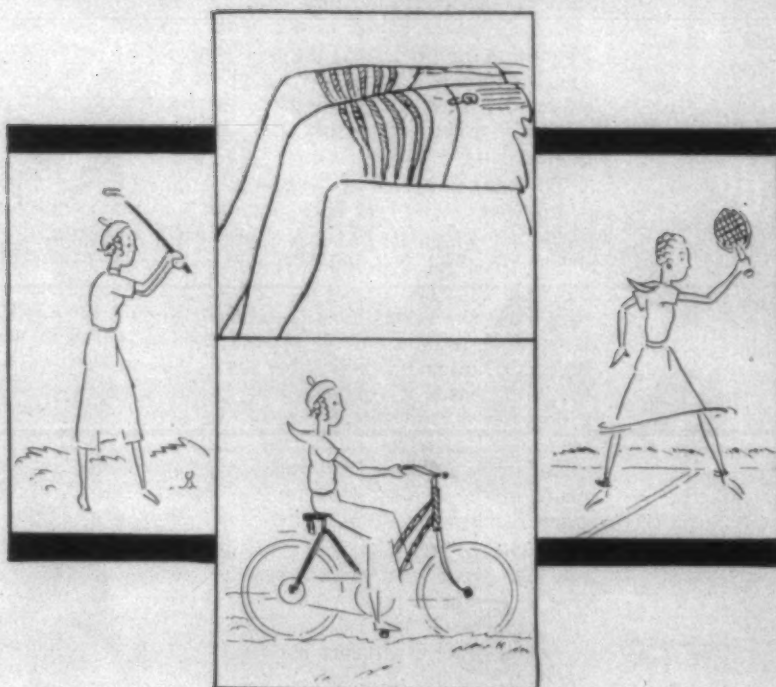
It is requested that the tax be imposed only on 300, 200, 150 and 100 denier synthetic fiber. Single filament synthetic fiber does not compete with cotton, it is asserted, while it is stated that 75 and 50 denier rayon more properly compete with silk than with cotton. In the fabrics market, the brief asserts, the competition with rayon is in the staples made from combed cotton yarns ranging from 40/1 to 100/1, and these cottons, it is said, are made from long-staple cotton, one and one-eighth-inch longer.

In its brief on low-value cotton, Anderson, Clayton & Co. states that a uniform processing tax on all raw cotton is discriminatory against farmers whose cotton is reduced in grade by the elements, against all owners of low-grade cotton, against mills which are equipped only to produce coarse yarns and goods, and against consumers of coarse cotton goods.

BEHIND THE SCENES WITH A KNITGOODS STYLIST

LAST MINUTE NOTES ON KNITTING FASHIONS

by *H*ARWOOD



The last word in connection with Lastex has to do with a stocking which is about to be launched by the Brown Durrell Company. The Lastex which will be knitted into the welt is not intended to act as a garter support but simply to give added flexibility combined with perfect fitting qualities.

Two-Way Stretch

The Lastex insert stretches both ways so that the stocking withstands the garter pull without binding or breaking—a fact which makes a strong appeal to active women who find that driving their cars or engaging in any favorite sport very hard on hosiery. In styling this particular type of stocking—which by the way will be called Ne-Flex—the fact that the Lastex gives an additional two-inch stretch has been taken into consideration and they will be made no longer than twenty-nine inches.

What Length Stockings?

Evidently Lord and Taylor, that progressive New York shop, has found that stocking length is a real problem to an appreciable number of their customers for they are making a direct appeal to women who have difficulty in this connection. They recommend that such women ask for "Lor-tay Custom Made Stocking" which come in four different lengths. In a special display they show these four lengths mounted on a board. The lengths are as follows: short 27-28½; medium 29-30½; long 31-32½; extra long 33-35.

Why Not the Truth?

Here's a novel idea! A. Hirschman, the hosiery buyer for Stern Brothers, New York, comes forward with the suggestion that the customer be told the truth about silk stockings in no mistakable terms. A

fine silk stocking, he asserts, is a delicate affair which cannot be expected to give an unreasonable amount of wear. Women are going to wear silk stockings to the end of time, he believes, because they are beautiful and flattering and it is on these qualities they should be sold and not upon false claims of durability which fool no one and create doubt in the mind of the customer as to the authenticity of any other statements which the salesperson may make. This buyer also recommends that the customer be instructed as to the reason why silk hosiery cannot be one hundred per cent perfect. They should be impressed with the fact, he feels, that silk, being an animal fiber, is bound to vary a bit. Statements about gauges and threads, it is his conviction, mean nothing to the average women. What she needs is facts—told in words of one syllable—which would obviate a lot of difficulty and prevent many returns.

Names Easy to Remember

There is a lot to be said in favor of the idea advocated by the Artcraft Hosiery Company of calling their hosiery shades by names easy to remember. In the fall line are included such colors as Caviar, a deep gunmetal; Heather, a medium grayed gunmetal; Vapor, a tone which has been given a slightly browning cast to go with the taupe shades in fall fabrics. Myth is a beige taupe designed as a substitute for gray which this house does not include in its line. Curry is a utility tone of brown persuasion. Tattoo is a red brown and Coolie a deep clear shade to wear with fall browns and with eel gray costumes having accessories.

WHAT IS YOUR STYLE PROBLEM?

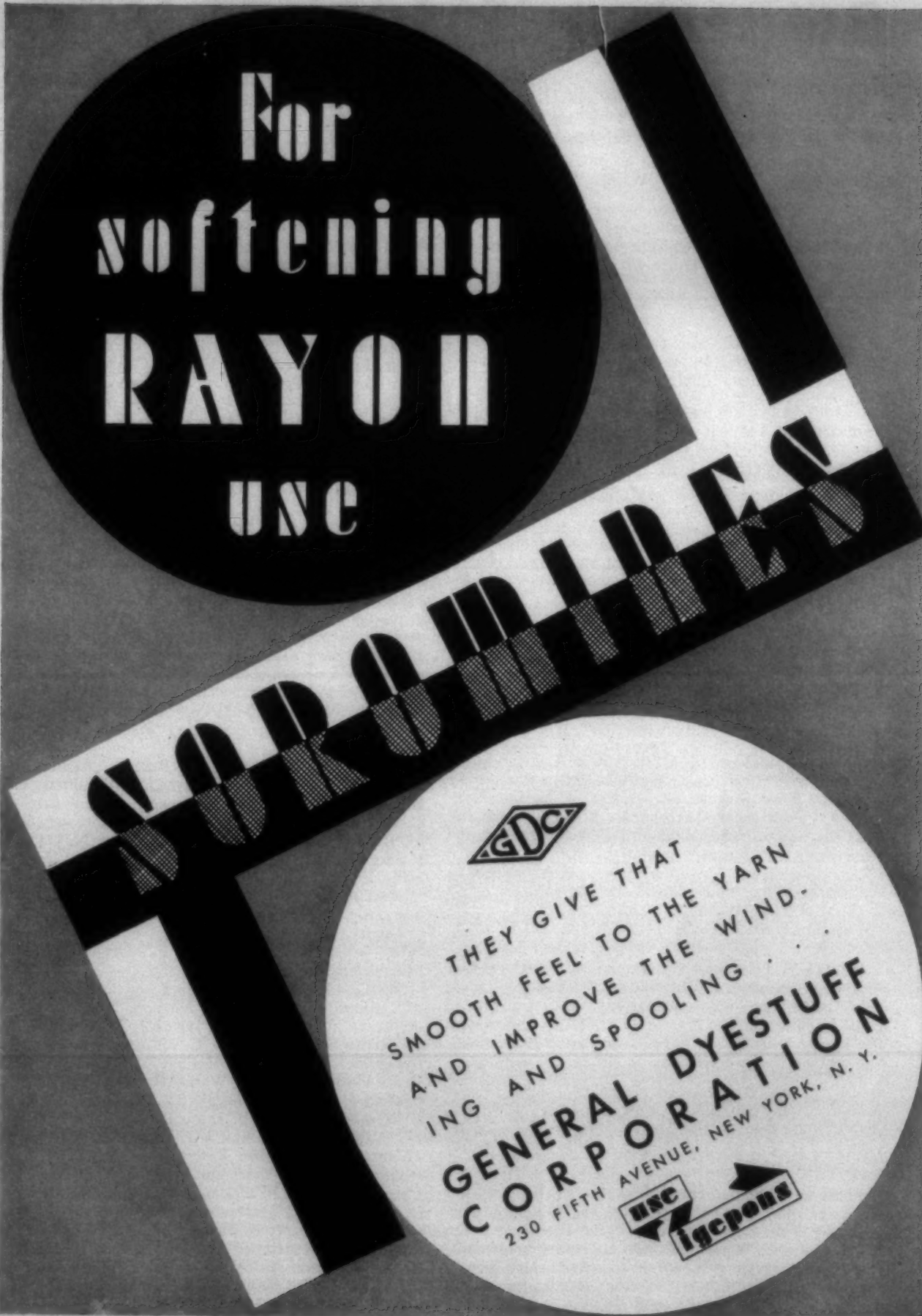
This monthly feature must of necessity be general and of fairly wide scope.

The reactions of our readers and their inquiries indicate that each has his own style problem, peculiar to himself.

We want to help you. We are glad to answer specific style questions. There is no charge. Write to:

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PERSONAL NEWS

Allen Griffin has become master mechanic at the Barrow County Cotton Mills, Winder, Ga.

A. F. Jones has resigned as master mechanic at the Barrow County Cotton Mills, Winder, Ga.

W. E. Higgins has been promoted from machinist to master mechanic at the Springfield plant, Morgan Mills, Laurel Hill, N. C.

H. A. Hargreaves has been promoted from section man to card grinder at the Springfield plant, Morgan Mills, Laurel Hill, N. C.

Rembert King has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding on the second shift at the Carolina Textile Corporation, Hamer, S. C.

Charles Grant has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning on the second shift at the Carolina Textile Corporation, Hamer, S. C.

E. H. Evans has been promoted from card grinder to overseer carding at the Springfield plant, Morganton Cotton Mills, Laurel Hill, N. C.

L. W. Evans, formerly overseer of carding and spinning at the Springfield plant, Morgan Cotton Mills, Laurel Hill, N. C., has been promoted to superintendent of the Richmond plant of the same company.

G. C. Ammons, master mechanic at the Springfield plant, Morgan Mills, Laurel Hill, N. C., has resigned there to accept a position in the machine shop of the Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.

M. B. Boseman, formerly superintendent of the Richmond plant, Morgan Mills, Laurel Hill, N. C., has been transferred to the Quitman plant of the same company at Quitman, Ga.

J. Turner has resigned as president of the Sipp-Eastwood Corporation of Paterson, N. J. Grant Sipp has been elected president; William Toll, vice-president and treasurer; C. P. Furman, secretary.

Allie H. Holt, who graduated from the Textile School of N. C. State College in June, is now foreman of beam dyeing for the Roanoke Mills Company at Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

Duncan M. Liles, who is connected with Montreal Cottons, large operators of Canadian Cotton Mills, at Valleyfield, Quebec, has been spending his vacation at his old home in Wilson Mills, N. C. Mr. Liles graduated from the Textile School of N. C. State College in 1930.

John N. Gammon, of the National Oil Company, Newark, N. J., will be married on August 14th to Miss Lettie Mason, of Raleigh. Mr. Gammon, a native of Griffin, Ga., is a graduate of the Textile School of N. C. State College. During his college days he was well known as a basketball player.

A. Henry Thurston, graduate of the Lowell Textile Institute and formerly connected with the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the Patchogue Linen Mills, Lawrence, Mass., has been appointed wool textile specialist. Mr. Thurston will also assist Deputy Administrator Whiteside in the preparation of codes of fair competition for the Textile Industry.

Dorrys E. Bennett, who this year was awarded the medal given annually by the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers to the most proficient Textile student in the graduating class at N. C. State College, has accepted a position as assistant designer at Roanoke Mills Company, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

Charles W. Metcalf, formerly with the Riverside and Dan River Mills, and J. F. Smithwick, Memphis, Tenn., have been appointed cotton textile specialists with the Industrial Recovery Administration. Mr. Metcalf, graduate of the Philadelphia Textile School, will assist Deputy Administrator Whiteside, who has charge of all textiles.

D. D. Little, Jr., who has been connected with the cotton firm of Anderson Clayton & Co., in Memphis the past season, has associated himself with D. D. Little & Co., of Spartanburg, S. C., and will be with them during the coming season.

Mr. Little before going with the Clayton concern was with Alexander Eccles & Co., of Liverpool.

Clemson Textile Department Places Its Graduates

Practically 100 per cent of the Clemson textile graduates since 1928 have gone into the textile industry. During the last four years, 1930-1933, inclusive, 109 Clemson men have received their degrees in textiles. These men specialized either in textile engineering, weaving and designing, industrial education, or textile chemistry and dyeing. Of these 109 graduates, 105 were placed in the textile industry. During this period some 15 students have taken special work in textiles. These men also have been placed in the textile industry. During these past four years, the Clemson Textile Department has had some 70 additional calls for its graduates. The following is a list of the 1933 graduates from the Clemson Textile Department and their places of present employment.

Textile Engineering—W. A. Burgess, Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C.; R. J. Clarkson, A. R. Hamilton, F. L. Harley, F. H. Martin, W. H. Spencer, J. V. Walters and C. D. Nalley, Lancaster Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C.; M. R. Cranford, Erlanger Mill, Lexington, N. C.; H. L. Rogers, Belton, S. C.; E. M. Stover, Goodyear Clearwater Mills, Rockmart, Ga.

Weaving and Designing—R. C. Edwards and H. W. Tomlinson, Dunean Mill, Greenville, S. C.

Textile Industrial Education—C. F. Burns, Mollohon Mfg. Co., Newberry, S. C.; T. F. Murphy, Winnsboro Mill, Winnsboro, S. C.

Textile Chemistry and Dyeing—E. J. Adams, Gluck Mill, Anderson, S. C.; W. G. Ashmore, Southern Bleachery, Taylors, S. C.; J. M. Ballentine, Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., Ware Shoals, S. C.; A. G. Fisher, Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C.; J. T. Herbert and G. E. McGrew, Hartsville Print and Dye Works, Hartsville, S. C.; M. L. Huckabee, American Finishing Co., Memphis, Tenn.; D. H. Kennemur and G. B. Dorn, Pacific Mills, Lyman, S. C.; P. M. Parrott, Judson Mill, Greenville, S. C.; W. B. Thomson, Neisler Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C. E. W. Hollingsworth has a fellowship at the Louisiana State University, and C. R. Philips plans to continue his studies in chemistry at an Eastern university.

H. M. Clark received his degree in Chemistry at Clemson in 1932 and returned during the session of 1932-33 to take special work in textile chemistry and dyeing. At present he is with the Avondale Mill, Sylacauga, Ala.

H. P. Goodwin and R. A. Parkins received their degree

in textiles in February, 1933. Mr. Goodwin is with the Dunegan Mill, Greenville, S. C., and Mr. Parkins is with the Renfrew Plant, Travelers Rest, S. C.

Special Textile Students, 1933—W. A. Turner, Good-year Clearwater Mill, Rockmart, Ga.; D. M. Leister, Dunegan Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Industrial Relations Committee

Washington.—Hugh S. Johnson, the Recovery Administrator, has named Dr. Robert W. Bruere, of New York, B. E. Geer, of South Carolina, and George L. Berry, president of the Pressmen's Union, as members of the Cotton Textile National Industrial Relations Board.

In handling future difficulties between employers and employees, Bruere will represent Johnson; Geer will speak for industry and Berry for labor.

This group composed the so-called "stretch-out" investigating committee appointed during the cotton textile code hearing. It recommended the organization of the national board, with State Industrial Relations Board as subsidiaries to handle future problems within the industry.

OBITUARY

JAMES D. SMITH

James D. Smith, president and owner of the Carolina Brush Company, of Charlotte, manufacturers of textile brushes, died Tuesday at his home. He was 53 years of age and had been ill for many months. He was well known to a large number of mill men in the South. He is survived by his wife and two children.

JOHN R. GOAD

John R. Goad, 72, superintendent of Oneida Hosiery Mills, is dead. The funeral services were conducted at the First Baptist Church.

Cotton Bags for Oranges

California oranges put up in open-mesh cotton bags are now being distributed to consumers in the Metropolitan New York area, marking the inauguration of a wholly new trade practice. The equivalent of more than 50 carloads of the new pack of Valencia oranges have been received during the past month. According to the New Uses Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute, approximately 225,000 cotton bags have already been used in handling these initial shipments. The public's prompt acceptance of this new type of package has proven the soundness of the idea and the establishment as planned of five complete packing units at a tidewater terminal in the port of New York will provide new employment for 600 people.

In some quarters of the fruit and produce trade, this new move is interpreted as the answer of the California fruit shippers to the challenge of the Florida growers for an increased share of business in the big Eastern markets. Over 3,000 carloads of Florida oranges were forwarded in cotton bags during the season just past by rail in addition to regular shipments by boat.

According to some of the larger distributors in the New York wholesale market, the introduction of cotton bags was the dominant factor in stimulating a notable consumer preference of late for Florida oranges. The California fruit is coming to New York from San Pedro by

the all-water route through the Panama Canal. The oranges are forwarded from the California packing houses without the usual paper wrapper in special crates that are knocked down and returned to California to be used several times over again. Special ventilating and humidity-control equipment providing for the removal of the carbon-dioxide gas which is given off by fruit in transit has been installed on several ships now in the California-New York run.

Bagging the fruit at the destination point makes possible the elimination of all bruised or contaminated oranges with notable advantage to both the dealers and consumers. The fruit is disposed of direct to distributors without going through the New York daily auction sales. The resultant savings in selling expenses added to the lower all-water transportation costs have resulted in better financial returns to the growers.

At the present time the oranges are being put up in seven-pound bags, although the later use of both five and ten-pound size containers is contemplated. In the near future it is expected that a strict "quality pack" of grapefruit from California, Texas and Florida will be marketed in cotton bags, with four to six pieces of fruit per sack, and possibly this Fall, apples from the Pacific Northwest will be similarly packaged.

In addition to the bagging facilities already in operation in New York, it is planned to open other plants at Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, Oregon, and Seattle for handling citrus fruits this season. The annual aggregate requirements of these establishments will run close to 50,000,000 cotton bags.

Calls Tennessee Order Hosiery Code Violation

Chattanooga, Tenn.—A prominent local hosiery manufacturer charges that the order of State Labor Commissioner W. E. Jacobs prohibiting installation of machines in private homes is contrary to the provisions of the recovery code for the hosiery industry. Commissioner Jacobs said in Nashville this week that hosiery manufacturing plants must not install machines in private homes.

The manufacturer in explaining the provisions of the hosiery code which went into effect last week, said it permits the manufacturer to install the machines in homes, but the operatives are subject to the same provisions as those in the factory. Permission must be obtained from the National Hosiery Manufacturers' Association, however, before the machine can be installed, he said. As soon as the code was adopted the hosiery mill executive said he wired and obtained permission to operate in homes.

It is possible, he pointed out, for the home worker to make \$15 a week. A record of the time worked is being made and also precaution taken that no one exceeds the number of hours prescribed in the hosiery code, the manufacturer said. The authority to operate in homes, he asserted, is found in Article 6 of the hosiery code. He said he interpreted the purposes of the Recovery Act as being to spread employment. There are people, he contended, who for some reason or another, are unable to come to the factory, but can remain at home, work and make money to support the family. He said he did not think people in that class should be prohibited from earning a living.

Commissioner Jacobs said "When machinery is parcelled out this way, it constitutes a branch or unit of a factory, the law requires certain regulation over factories, and this cannot be had when a home becomes a small factory."

Important Revisions in Hosiery Code

THE final draft of the hosiery code, to be submitted for hearing in Washington on Thursday, contains a number of important revisions in the original draft. In regard to wage differentials between the North and South, specific figures have been set. Article IV, dealing with hours of labor, has been changed to read as follows:

"1. On and after the date on which this code goes into effect, no person in the hosiery industry shall employ any employee in productive operations on a schedule of hours of labor which shall exceed 40 hours per week.

"2. It is understood that the above limitation on hours of work shall not apply to office employees, supervisors, foremen, engineers, firemen, electricians, repair-shop men, dyers, shipping force, watchmen, cleaners, outside workers, sales force and those engaged in emergency maintenance and repair work.

"3. On and after September 4, 1933, the maximum hours of labor for office employees in the hosiery industry shall be an average of 40 hours per week over each period of six months.

"4. On or before January 1, 1934, the board of control shall prepare and submit to the administration a schedule of maximum hours and minimum wages to apply to cleaners and outside workers employed in the hosiery industry.

"5. It is interpreted that the provisions for maximum hours establish a maximum of hours of labor per week for every employee covered, so that under no circumstances will such an employee be employed or permitted to work for one or more employers in the industry in the aggregate in excess of the prescribed number of hours in a single week.

SHALL NOT EXCEED TWO SHIFTS

"6. The productive operations of a plant shall not exceed two shifts of 40 hours each per week. The work-week for productive operations, except dyeing, shall consist of five days of eight hours each. These days shall be Monday to Friday, inclusive, except in those States where the State laws operate to prevent the operation of two 40-hour shifts within the mentioned five days. In such States, the employer may operate one shift on Saturday, not to exceed four hours, it being definitely understood that his total machine hours shall not exceed 80 hours per week.

"7. For a period of six months following the date on which this code goes into effect, full-fashioned hosiery plants whose footing equipment on July 24, 1933, was being operated on a two-shift basis may continue to operate such equipment on a two-shift basis but the length of each of these shifts shall not exceed 36 hours per week. Full-fashioned hosiery mills whose footing equipment on July 24, 1933, was being operated on a one-shift basis shall not, during said six months, operate such equipment more than one shift of 40 hours per week. Not later than 30 days before the expiration of the mentioned six months, the board of control shall submit, for the administration's approval, a recommendation for determining a more permanent policy respecting footer operation designed to effect a reasonable balance between production and demand.

"8. Manufacturers of woolen hosiery may operate their carding equipment not to exceed three shifts of 40 hours each until a code for the woolen industry goes into effect. Such manufacturers may also operate their knitting equipment not to exceed three shifts of 40 hours each until December 31, 1933, after which time their

knitting operations shall be limited to two shifts of 40 hours each."

ARTICLE FIVE REVISED

Revised Article V, pertaining to wages now specifies: "On and after the date on which this code becomes effective the minimum wage, on the basis of 40 hours labor per week, to be paid by all employers in the hosiery industry shall be at the following rates:

1. FULL-FASHIONED MANUFACTURE

Class 1—Leggers; Footers.

	Minimum Weekly Rate	
	North	South
36-gauge and below	\$18.50	\$16.75
39-gauge	20.00	18.00
42-gauge	21.50	19.50
45-gauge	23.50	21.25
48-gauge	25.50	23.00
51-gauge and above	27.50	24.75
Class 2—Boarders	17.00	15.50

Class 3—Toppers, Loopers, Seamers, Skein Winders, Menders, Pairers, Finished Inspectors, Helpers on Knitting (over six months' training), Pairer-folders 15.00 13.50

Class 4—Stampers, Boxers, Gray Examiners, Folders, Cone-winders, Other ductive Workers, Learners (including machine helpers) for the second three months of their training 13.00 12.00

Class 5—Learners (including machine helpers) for the first 3 months of their training 8.00 8.00

2. SEAMLESS MANUFACTURE

Class 1—Machine fixers 18.00 16.25

Class 2—Knitters (260 needle and above), Loopers (260 needle and above) 14.00 12.75

Class 3—Knitters (below 260 needle), Loopers (below 260 needle), Seamers, Toppers, Menders, Pairers, Welters, Trimmers, Stampers, Folders, Boxers, Inspectors, Winders, Knitters (ribbed top), Shipping Help, Machine Fixer Helpers, Other Productive Workers 13.00 12.00

Class 4—Learners (first three months training) 8.00 8.00

"It is interpreted that the provisions for a minimum wage in this code establish a guaranteed minimum rate of pay of employment regardless of whether the employee's compensation is otherwise based on a time rate or on a piecework performance. This is to avoid frustration of the purpose of the code by changing from hour to piece work rules."

Marchant Expects Little Police Work

Greenville, S. C.—The committee of five men, appointed by Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, to "police" the textile industry and see that the terms of the code are obeyed, will not likely have much work to do, in the opinion of T. M. Marchant, of Greenville, president

of the American Manufacturers' Association, and one of the committee members.

"We simply expect every mill man to do his part," Mr. Marchant said. "We want every mill to follow the code to the letter, and with the co-operation we anticipate, we won't have any policing to do."

Stuart Cramer, of Charlotte, N. C., Robert Amory and Ernest N. Hood, of New England, and George A. Sloan, head of the Cotton-Textile Institute, are other committee members.

"Alleged violations will be investigated, and proper action will be taken if it is found that the code has been violated in any way," Mr. Marchant said.

Cotton Exports During June at 24-Year High

Washington.—Cotton exports during June were the highest for that month in twenty-four years.

The Department of Agriculture said the farm exports index reached its highest point for any June since 1928, being 72 per cent of the average exports for the pre-war period, 1909 to 1914.

The heavy cotton exports contrasted with exports for other commodities which reached a new low monthly record, being only 45 per cent of the pre-war rate. The sharp decline in exports of wheat and flour was principally responsible.

The Department said that normally cotton exports drop off during June but that the upward price movement this year greatly increased European buying of the American staple. The result was that cotton exports were at a rate during June of only 9 per cent less than the pre-war rate and 38 points in the index over exports during June, 1932.

Exports of wheat, including flour, aggregated less than 2,000,000 bushels in June.

The Department said June exports of leaf tobacco were the smallest in nearly two decades; exports of lard fell off from preceding months, heavily influenced by increased import duties in Germany. Fruit exports continued at a favorable rate although for the year ending June 30th, exports of most types of fruit were below those for the year before.

Install Refrigeration Plant

A refrigeration plant is being installed in Chas. H. Stone Chemical Works, in West Charlotte.

Cotton Consumption Higher

World consumption of cotton, all growths, for the season just ended was the largest since the 1929-30 season, the New York Cotton Exchange reported Monday.

During the twelve months ended July 31st world spinners used approximately 24,725,000 bales compared with 23,007,000 in the previous season.

The increase of 1,718,000 bales in consumption of all growths from 1931-32 to 1932-33 was almost entirely due, said the exchange service, to the large increase in the use of American staple, which rose from 12,506,000 bales to 14,132,000. Consumption of foreign cottons rose but slightly, from 10,501,000 bales to 10,593,000.

The service reported the world's carryover of all kinds of cotton on July 31st at approximately 15,530,000 bales on the basis of preliminary returns against 17,412,000 a year ago.

Gossett Machine Expands

Gastonia, N. C.—The Gossett Machine Works, manufacturers of flyers and steel rollers for textile manufacturing plants, have awarded the contract to R. S. Barkley for the construction of a one-story brick building, 40x80 feet, on North Marietta street extension. The excavation is now being made and the brick are on the ground. B. W. Gossett, head of the company, says it will be rushed to completion. At the present the plant occupies a frame building south of the Barkley Machine Company.

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Textile Education

Twenty-five years ago the superintendents and overseers of Southern cotton mills and to some extent the officials looked with disfavor upon textile school graduates.

Opinions have changed, however, and now superintendents and overseers are making every effort to get their sons through textile schools and thereby to give them a better chance in life.

Twenty-five years ago there were very few textile school graduates holding responsible positions but today many of the most successful and highly regarded superintendents and general superintendents are men who have passed through the textile schools and then had the good sense to secure practical experience with several years of work as mill operatives or as second hands.

We have excellent textile schools at N. C. State College, Clemson College, Georgia Tech, Alabama Polytechnic and at the Texas A. & M. College and from everyone of these schools have come men who have made good in cotton manufacturing.

The cost of attending any of these textile schools is approximately \$400 per year and at least one of them arrangements can be made to pay the tuition portion of the cost by giving a note payable after graduation. In some cases mills will make loans to worthy young men in their employ who are sincere in desiring to secure a textile education.

There are no people in the United States who have such a heritage of good blood and as much latent ability as the mill operatives of our Southern cotton mills.

Most of them come from families who have

lived for several generations in abject poverty in our mountains and mill wages, while affording a better living than that secured in the mountain abodes, have been none too good.

There are hundreds of young men working in our cotton mills today who would go to the top if given a better chance in life as the result of being allowed to attend a textile school.

This is written with the hope that it will cause some fathers to make a greater effort to send their sons to textile schools and that it will cause the management of some cotton mills to make inquiries and be willing to aid ambitious and deserving young men whom they may find among their employees.

Records of students' loans show that a remarkably large per cent of them are repaid with interest.

Relief Workers Strike

The following press dispatch may have received little attention from those who read the newspapers but, to our mind, it is of tremendous importance, as it shows an attitude of mind which must be dealt with in the future:

Tulsa, Okla., Aug. 2.—About 1,000 men employed on work relief projects struck here today and sent a committee to authorities demanding a five-day week and a minimum wage scale of 40 cents an hour.

Under the prevailing scale, the men worked seven hours daily, two to seven days a week, at \$1.25 a day.

Men were unemployed and they and their families were hungry, large sums of the money of the taxpayers of this country were set aside to provide work for them.

In Oklahoma they were being paid \$1.25 for seven hours of work. In very few cases were they doing any worthwhile work and all the relief gangs we have seen worked in a very lazy and indifferent manner.

Instead of appreciating the fact that they were on charity at the expense of the taxpayers, these relief workers in Oklahoma demanded 40 cents per hour and struck when it was refused.

When people strike against charity, charity should cease, but they know that the professors and the sob-sisters will promptly come to their assistance.

The importance of this incident is in the attitude of mind which it shows.

Only yesterday we were a nation who believed in self-reliance and independence but we are rapidly reaching the point that every man believes that the Government owes him a living and he is willing to surrender to the Federal Government every right which the Constitution gave to him or his State.

The idea seems to prevail that there is some

mythical personage or God located at Washington known as Mr. Federal Government and that if a citizen will bow down before him and will not dispute about anything, then the said personage will make himself responsible for the support of such citizen whether he works or not.

Cotton farmers planted cotton which they knew should not be planted and the mythical Government personage, paid unto them for the plowing up of such cotton fields far more than they could have received for the cotton if it had been picked and harvested.

The Government put unemployed to work upon useless and unnecessary tasks and paid them \$1.25 per day and now the unemployed demand 40 cents per hour and strike.

Those who believe that the Government is a personage who can get all the money it needs by turning the wheels of a printing press are due for a sad awakening some day.

In spite of all the economies which have been claimed the Federal Government showed another deficit of \$46,000,000 last month and that was before they began to distribute the new Reconstruction Fund of \$3,300,000,000, one-third of which is, according to the law itself, to be in the form of donations or gifts.

The burden of taxes which has been is nothing to the burden which is to be.

Cotton mills think that they are making money but when their directors meet there will sit with them, in effect if not in person, representatives of the Government and of organized labor and the two uninvited guests will take what they please.

The strike of the relief workers in Oklahoma is a danger signal because it shows a state of mind which has not previously existed in this country.

If we strip ourselves of every vestige of the garments of independence and personal rights and bow down before the great God called the Federal Government, we shall be clothed and fed and provided with an automobile.

That is the idea which is growing today and if not checked it marks the beginning of the end of the democratic form of this government which our rugged and liberty loving forefathers established.

Blue Eagle Made of Cotton

Interesting reports from New York state that in the downtown district many firms are flying NRA banners made of cotton. That's a fine idea for someone to push. If all the Blue Eagle banners in the country were made of cotton, what a great many yards it would take. Incidentally,

as the cotton mills were the first to officially come under the NRA provisions, it would be a well deserved break for them if they could spread the idea of using the cotton banners.

The cotton banners noted in New York last week were about a yard square and of double thickness, as the insignia must face two ways.

With hundreds of thousands of Blue Eagles being raised, if they can be made of cotton, they offer the mills a chance to get in on a market that will be all cotton and nationwide.

Predict Heavy Fall Purchases

We stated last week that cotton manufacturers should watch the trend of retail sales but the jobbers are even more closely studying the situation and the following report from the meeting of the Wholesale Dry Goods Institute at Chicago last week will prove interesting:

Almost equally as interesting as the work of developing the code was the sentiment toward business conditions voiced by many of the wholesalers at the conference. The average wholesaler and jobber is more hopeful of his future than at any time since the pre-depression days.

Business, the majority reported, has been excellent for the past three months. The rapidly rising markets, the heavy movement of merchandise, caused many retailers to return to the jobber, who is convinced that the new conditions are favorable to retention of regained trade.

Many of the wholesalers beamingly indicated that they still own large quantities of staple merchandise bought at the lower levels of the April and May market. In this respect, they consider themselves much more adequately covered than most of the larger department stores. While they understand that big retailers own substantial supplies of staples they believe that the store purchases were not as large as many observers were led to think during the heat of the buying movement.

Consequently, the wholesalers anticipate a steady, sustained business from all types of retailers for months to come. As to the immediate fall prospects, the wholesalers are uniformly optimistic. Even in a year of depression, the fall season always brought the sharpest spurt of demand of the entire 12 months. Under the stimulus of the National Recovery Act, they believe that the business of fall, 1933, is going to be heavy. The wholesalers who cover the agricultural regions are doubly optimistic, as the radical rise in farm products is going to put spending money in the farmer's pocket.

Almost a Record Yield Per Acre

The Government Report of August 8th says that the acreage was reduced to 29,704,000 but that an almost record lint yield per acre of 198.4 pounds is now indicated.

Cotton certainly looks good in the sections we have visited but we wish to caution against being too certain of a crop of 12,314,000 bales.

The growing season is not yet over and knowing the small amount of fertilizer used we are not yet convinced that the yield will be anywhere near 198.4 pounds.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

NEWNAN, GA.—The Arnco Mills have added a second shift, giving employment to 250 additional people operating under the N. I. R. A.

CARROLLTON, GA.—The Caroline Mills, which have been idle for about two years, are now running full two 8-hour shifts, giving employment to approximately 200 people.

WINDER, GA.—The Barrow County Cotton Mills, which have been operating short time for several months, are now on full two 8-hour shifts, giving employment to 175 additional people.

LAWRENCEVILLE, GA.—The Barrow County Cotton Mills, which have not operated in about two years, is now running full two 8-hour shifts, giving employment to 150 additional people.

RAEFORD, N. C.—The Morgan Manufacturing Company of Scotland County, which recently acquired the Raeford Cotton Mills, are busy with a force of men putting the machinery and buildings in repair, and employing help to run the mill at an early date.

MOORESVILLE, N. C.—At a meeting of directors of the Mooresville Cotton Mills it was voted to reorganize the company and return it to the original owners. The mills have been operating under receivership since May, 1932, and are expected to be discharged from receivership within a short time.

AUSTELL, GA.—J. E. Sirrine & Co., of Greenville, S. C., has been designated as engineers for the construction of 35 houses, which are being built for the Clark Thread Company here, by the Townsend Lumber Company, of Anderson, S. C. The 35 houses will contain 200 rooms and 63 baths, and will be equipped with 63 electric ranges.

SCOTLAND NECK, N. C.—Local mills have now enough orders on hand to keep them running until the middle of November. Starting last Monday morning pay increase and shorter working hours were given operatives of the hosiery mills of this place. More than 200 operatives were affected by this change, some of them receiving a 200 per cent increase in weekly wages.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—A large building has been leased by the Goodall Company from the Brookside Mills, which will soon be equipped for a new factory. The company manufactures Palm Beach clothing. L. I. Harris, manager of the local unit of the Goodall Company, stated that plans for the new building and equipment, etc., would be announced later, upon the arrival here of the officials of the company from Sanford, Me., the headquarters.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—Wilson Finishing Mills has begun the construction here of a building 107 by 210 feet, at an estimated cost of \$45,000, to house the business now in a part of the old Elmira Mills building in west Burlington.

The building will be of steel and brick construction

and will front three streets—Trade, Ruffin and Worth. It will be two stories and every modern detail included for the convenience of the work of dyeing and finishing hosiery.

R. D. Wilson, manager of the business, stated that approximately 45,000 feet of floor space will be available in the building. The work is under his direct supervision and is expected to be completed in November.

RICHMOND, VA.—The 2,300 workers at the local plants of the du Pont Rayon Company and the du Pont Cellophane Company came under the proposed rayon and synthetic yarn code. Announcement was made by L. A. Yerkes, president of both companies. Authority for the rayon and synthetic yarn industry to execute modified re-employment code agreements was granted in Washington.

"As we believe the code will be accepted, the du Ponts are now awaiting its final approval, but are putting it into effect on the first pay period after July 31st," stated Mr. Yerkes' announcement. "We believe the cellophane industry will be included eventually and we are putting the same core into effect in those plants."

The code provides for a 40-hour week, with a flexible provision that the average is not to be exceeded over a four-week period. Emergency work is expressly excluded. The new hourly minimum rate is 20 per cent above that of May 1st. There have been two 5 per cent increases in pay since that date.

ASHEBORO, N. C.—All of the assets of Keystone Hosiery Mills, Inc., of this city, will be offered for sale at public auction on the premises of the company here at 12 o'clock noon Thursday, August 24th, Judge Johnson J. Hayes, of United States District Court, stipulated in an order which he signed.

At the same time the jurist decreed that the bidding will start at \$37,200, a bid in this amount having been filed with the receiver, P. W. Eshelman, my C. C. Cranford, N. W. Cranford and D. B. McCrary.

In one order signed by Judge Hayes the receiver is instructed to reject a proposition of lease submitted by Standard Hosiery Mills, Inc. The receiver is directed to advertise all of the property of Keystone Hosiery Mills, Inc., for sale on the date and in the manner mentioned. Provision also is made for published notice to creditors to present their accounts to the receiver.

GAFFNEY, S. C.—Notices have been posted in the Irene Mills here, informing employees that the several plants will suspend operations for an indefinite period, effective this week. The notices are signed by Henry C. Moore, receiver. More than 220 workers are affected.

Receiver Moore stated that he regrets taking this step, but under the new conditions imposed by the textile code the Irene Mills has been unable to obtain enough money to meet the payrolls and buy the cotton to keep operating. Under the wage scale of the textile code, the labor costs for the Irene Mills advanced more than 100 per cent, Receiver Moore said. He indicated that he would go to Washington and apply to Government financing agencies for a revolving fund loan to keep the mills operating, if possible, but said he had no assurance that such a proposal would meet with approval.

The creditors of the Irene Mills a few weeks ago rejected an offer for the purchase of the property from Arthur Kyle, a Monticello (N. Y.) attorney. Since then efforts to effect a reorganization have made little progress. The creditors are scheduled to meet again the first Tuesday in September.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

LEXINGTON, N. C.—At a meeting of creditors and other interested persons, before W. T. Shuford, referee in bankruptcy, J. T. Jackson, Lexington lawyer, who had previously been appointed temporary receiver of the Shoaf-Sink Hosiery Mill Company, was made permanent trustee. Martin and Brinkley of Lexington were chosen as attorneys for the trustee.

Matters in controversy were not gone into formally, as had been anticipated, at this meeting. However, the referee fixed the date for a new hearing before him on August 15th. At this time it is expected that definite decision will be reached as to what disposition will be made of the valuable plant involved in the situation.

J. T. Hedrick, holder of second mortgage bonds under which sale was made here June 27th, tendered these for adjudication as preferred claims but upon objection made on behalf of common creditors this matter was not gone into but was left until the August 15th meeting unless a satisfactory solution can be worked out sooner. Certain common creditors and preferred stockholders had questioned the right of Mr. Hedrick to set up his second and first mortgages as full claims to the exclusion of other creditors.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—An order was signed by Judge H. Hoyle Sink in Superior Court allowing the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company the period of 60 days in which to institute an action on its claim for \$593,125.98 against Pomona Mills, Inc., which has been disallowed by the receiver, Norman A. Boren, receiver for the mills.

Judge Sink signed the order on the basis of a petition filed on behalf of Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company, in which it was alleged that the receiver's disallowance of the large claim was predicated upon the alleged liability deemed to exist in behalf of the mills, and against the petitioner on account of damages due for breach of an alleged guaranty agreement and on account of penalties for alleged violations of State usury laws.

The court construed the petition of the Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company as an exception to the receiver's ruling, and the petitioner was allowed 60 days to institute a civil action to recover on its claim.

A "protective receivership" for Pomona Mills, Inc., was created during April in an action started by F. L. Fry upon behalf of himself and other preferred stockholders, and the mills have been operated since that time by the receiver, under orders of the court.

It was alleged in the plaintiff's complaint in the receivership proceeding that the defendant was heavily indebted to the old Hunter Manufacturing and Commission Company. However, it was contended for the mills that their counter claims against the manufacturing and commission company equalled the latter concern's claims against the mills, which denied liability.

Mossberg to Build Warp Stop Motions

The Crompton & Knowles Loom Works announce that they have granted a license to the Mossberg Pressed Steel Corporation of Attleboro, Mass., to manufacture and sell their patented drop wires, adaptable to the Regan type warp stop motion.

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In The

Southern Textile Bulletin

Read in Nearly All Textile Mills in the South

Studies Rayon Yarn

Manchester, England.—Considerable research concerning the problems presented by the handling of rayon and other synthetic yarns is being carried on by the Shirley Institute at Didsbury. The institute is not concerned with yarn production problems but with the removal of difficulties in its use. Rayon research workers at the Shirley Institute are studying not only rayon weaving but also the preparatory processes from a practical angle.

A special type of loom has been acquired for the purpose. It is actually a silk loom, made in Britain on the principle of the Swiss silk loom. This purchase was made to investigate the contention that a special type of loom is often necessary and always desirable for weaving certain types of rayon fabrics, a view held by the most pro-

gressive manufacturers. The research workers also want to experiment with both types of loom and to compare cloth woven on the special loom with that obtained off the ordinary Lancashire loom. The actual preparation of rayon warps is not carried on at Didsbury. But yarn is wound on pirns, both in order to supervise the operation and to compare Shirley with commercial winding.

PROBLEM OF BLEACHING

An interesting part of the research work, and one which has distinct possibilities of early application in practice, is that which relates to the investigation of bleaching from the angle of laundering. It is a well-known fact that laundries today often bleach clothes as well as wash them in order to turn out garments with an attractive white color. The effects of over-bleaching or other chemical treatment are far more serious with rayon than with cotton, but disaster can be prevented if the behavior of rayon with chemical agents is clearly understood. The Shirley Institute is now conducting research to discover a process for rayon which will be satisfactory in use without tendering the cloth.

Among the less spectacular problems which are being tackled is that of yarn-sizing. Rayon, unlike cotton, is seldom sized to increase its weight. The main reason for sizing rayon is to protect it from frictional damage in the loom. The problem which is being actively explored is to find a size which is effective in small quantities, which can be applied without causing undue loss of strength or extensibility in wet processing, and which preserves the elasticity of the yarn.

DELUSTERING OF ACETATE

Another problem which is being studied is that of delustering acetate rayon. Here the search is not only for a process which shall deluster acetate without loss of strength but also for the exact reasons which cause delustering. The stripping of dyes and the discovery of a process which will rid dyed cloth of color quickly, cheaply and effectively is another line of investigation carried on at Didsbury.

Some idea of the usefulness of the rayon section in the solution of problems of the industry is provided by statistics of defect examination. The total number of cases investigated by the department since its foundation to the end of last April was 623, submitted by 172 firms. The cases handled range from the investigation of warp stripes and weft bars—due to dozens of different reasons—to that of dyeing and printing defects, chemical or mechanical damage.

Proof of the growing interest of the trade is the fact that the number of clinical cases sent for treatment to the Shirley Institute have increased in arithmetic progression from 1928-29, when fifty defects were sent in. At the present rate of progress the number for the current year is estimated to reach 240.

Court Issues Infringement Order On Knotter

Some time ago Mill Devices Company, of Gastonia, N. C., brought suit in the U. S. District Court for the Western District of North Carolina against Huffstickler & Smith, of Gastonia, for infringement of the patents on Boyce Weavers Knotters by manufacturing and selling repair parts for the knotters. An order has just issued from the above-named court in which the defendants are forbidden to infringe the patents of Mill Devices Company on the knotters pending the final decision of the case.

SALE OF LOWE MILLS, INC.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, A. F. Mullins, Jr., of Shelbyville, Tennessee, will sell at public auction, at the office of Lowe Mills, Inc., at Huntsville, Alabama, on the 23rd day of August, 1933, at 3:00 o'clock P. M. (Eastern Standard Time) on that day, for the account of whom it may concern, the real and personal property of Lowe Mills, Inc.

Lowe Mills, Inc., owns, free and clear without encumbrances of any kind, a cotton mill at Huntsville, Alabama, known as "Lowe Mill," with 28,672 spindles, 660 looms (Drapers), 420 of these looms being less than five years old, with individual motor drives. The mill is supplied with Barber-Colman high speed Spooler and Warper equipment, and is located at Huntsville, Alabama, in the fertile Tennessee valley, the textile section of northern Alabama. Among the other mills at Huntsville, Alabama, are the mills of Merrimack Manufacturing Company, Dallas Manufacturing Company, and Lincoln Manufacturing Company. The territory is supplied with cheap power and the promise of still cheaper power through the government development of Muscle Shoals. The mill is furnished with preparatory equipment for the production of print cloth yarns for book cloth and shade cloth, with 100 looms equipped for marquisettes, and has buildings with vacant floor space sufficient for additional 10,000 spindles without rearrangement of present equipment; two main brick mill buildings, warehouses; agents' residences; office and store buildings, and 172 operatives houses.

For detailed statement of the property, including machinery and equipment, description of real estate, and terms of sale (to be read at the time and place of sale) kindly address Donald Comer, Esq., 58 Worth Street, New York City.

Inspection by interested parties is invited, and the undersigned, Mr. A. F. Mullins, Jr., who is in charge of the property, will be glad to show it to interested parties at any time. It is suggested that prospective buyers communicate with Mr. Mullins and arrange to visit the property.

The successful bidder will be required to pay 10% of the purchase price in cash at the time and place of sale, 15% of the purchase price in ten days' time thereafter, and the seller will accept the purchaser's note for the balance of the purchase price, payable in three equal installments of ninety days each, secured by a mortgage on the property.

The seller reserves the right to bid at the sale.

This 22nd day of July, 1933.

A. F. MULLINS, JR.

SALE OF SHELBYVILLE MILLS CO.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, A. F. Mullins, Jr., of Shelbyville, Tennessee, will sell at public auction, at the office of Shelbyville Mills Company, Inc., Shelbyville, Tennessee, on the 23rd day of August, 1933, at 11:00 o'clock A. M. (Eastern Standard Time) on that day, for the account of whom it may concern, the following securities in one lot:

Two hundred fifty (250) shares of common stock without par value of Shelbyville Mills Company, Inc., a Tennessee corporation, being all of the issued and outstanding shares of stock of said corporation.

Shelbyville Mills Company, Inc., owns, free and clear without encumbrance of any kind, a cotton mill at Shelbyville, Tennessee, known as "Shelbyville Mill." Shelbyville is located in the white farming section of Tennessee, adjacent to the Duck River, in cotton growing territory, and furnishes high-class mill labor. The mill has approximately 23,000 spindles, 594 looms (Drapers) balanced for 22" yarns, and preparatory equipment, in condition for immediate operation, producing Wide Drills, Twills and Sheetings; approximately 95 acres of land; large two story brick mill of approximately 110,000 square feet floor space; one story new Weave Shop (built four years); store and office building; and 112 operatives' houses.

For detailed statement of the property, including machinery and equipment, description of real estate, and terms of sale (to be read at the time and place of sale) kindly address Donald Comer, Esq., 58 Worth Street, New York, N. Y.

Inspection by interested parties is invited, and the undersigned, Mr. A. F. Mullins, Jr., who is in charge of the property, will be glad to show it to interested parties at any time. It is suggested that prospective buyers communicate with Mr. Mullins and arrange to visit the property.

The successful bidder will be required to pay 10% of the purchase price in cash at the time and place of sale, 15% of the purchase price in ten days' time thereafter, and the seller will accept the purchaser's note for the balance of the purchase price, payable in three equal installments of ninety days each, secured by a deposit of the above stock and a mortgage on the property.

The seller reserves the right to bid at the sale.

Dated: This 22nd day of July, 1933.

A. F. MULLINS, JR.

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Greenville Pay Rolls Rise

Greenville, S. C. — Approximately \$65,000 more was in the hands of Greenville county textile workers the past week-end over totals for the previous pay days, as the employees reaped their first benefits in money from the application of the textile code. As a result of the increase, averaging \$5 a week for each worker, the purchasing power in the area was increased and business in general was benefited. Merchants declared business was better the past few days than at any time during the depression. Although the code went into effect July 17th, the workers did not benefit until last week, as mills hold

back one week's pay. Despite four strikes in the area, the code is meeting with general approval.

Exemption Plea By Cotton Mills Denied by Allen

Washington. — The first applications for exemption from terms of the cotton textile code were rejected by the Recovery Administration following hearings at which Deputy Administrator A. W. Allen concluded that the grounds advanced were not sufficient to warrant modification.

Three Southern cotton mills sought to continue operating on three shifts, contending they would not otherwise

fulfill existing contracts and would have to discharge many employees. Under the ruling they will have to be operated on the two 40-hour weekly shifts provided by the code.

Allen reported that customers of these mills probably would make adjustments for later delivery of their orders, that the public interest would not be hurt if the mills in question lost some of their business to competitors and that there was ample evidence any labor laid off could be absorbed elsewhere in the redistribution of business among mills.

The three firms involved were the Crystal Springs Bleachery, Chattanooga, Tenn., the Alabama Mills Company, and the Dwight Manufacturing Company of Alabama City, Ala.

Rayon Style Show

The "Prosperity Style Pageant," staged in Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, this week by the Viscose Company, the DuPont Rayon Company and American Glanzstoff Corporation drew a large crowd. A long array of rayon fabrics and garments were on display, including the most recent developments in fabrics and styled goods.

Cones Pay For Extra School Term

Greensboro, N. C. — The mill schools at White Oak, Revolution and Proximity will be the only ones on a nine months basis in Guilford county the coming year, it was reported by Supt. T. R. Foust, after he had been informed by President Bernard M. Cone, of Proximity Manufacturing Company that decision had been reached by the company officials to bear the expense of the extra month's work.

Like the other schools in the county, the three white and one negro mill schools will be financed for eight months by State funds, and the operating cost of the extra nine months will be borne by the Proximity Manufacturing Company. The enrollment of the mill schools last year was 1,111, or about one-seventh of the county rural school population.

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In The

Southern Textile Bulletin

COTTON GOODS

New York.—New business in cotton goods was slow during the week as the trade struggled to straighten out the difficulties introduced by the processing tax. At the week-end the Cotton Textile Merchants' Association has issued figures showing the floor tax and the processing tax on each construction over a wide range of cotton goods. These figures are expected to end the worst of the confusion over new prices. The processing tax figures show the figure to be invoiced on existing contracts, while the floor tax figure is that used by both mills and buyers in reporting to the revenue department.

Actual sales of most goods were small during the week. There were some sales from second hands but buyers generally were not inclined to take on goods until they had gotten through the details incident to the new taxes.

The brightest spot in the market was the renewed buying of wide and heavy goods by the industrial users. These manufacturers, who have been buying freely for some time past, were in the market again for substantial quantities.

About the only business reported in print cloths was sales by second hands. A few sales of carded broadcloths were out through. Second hand offerings were light. Prices on narrow sheetings held very firm but the volume done was small.

Cannon Mills, Inc., made new prices on their lines of wide sheetings, sheets and pillow cases. On Cannon Fine Muslin, 64 squares, basis 81x99-inch, the \$12.88 list is being followed; Caroleen, 72 squares, 81-99-inch, is on the \$16.18 list; Cannon Fine Percale, 72x108-inch, is brought to \$2 by shortening the discount 10 per cent on the line. September-October deliveries. The prices named include tax and labor costs.

Fine goods markets held quiet, with trading usually restricted to minor fill-in lots. Prices continued in an unsettled state, most houses quoting on a plus tax basis where they were making any quotations whatever. Many had no quotations to make, but were willing to entertain bids. So far as buyers were concerned, they were too busy with their own problems to worry about placing new business. Fairly important quantities were still being delivered on existing contracts, but in many cases buyers were still at sea as to what the total cost of such goods would be. To the contract price were being added the differential necessitated by higher labor costs and the processing tax. On staple goods these figures were generally pretty well completed, but on fancy goods each separate contract involved a distinct new set of figures and it was considered likely that it will be some weeks before all of this work can be completed.

J. P. STEVENS & CO., INC.

Selling Agents

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Demand for yarns was light during the week and sales small. Prices were up sharply. Many spinners were quoting prices to include the processing tax. Others were quoting the tax separately. A great deal of confusion over prices was evident and the complications brought about by the processing and floor taxes were generally cited as the reason for the lack of activity in the market.

At a meeting held at Henderson, N. C., by the members of the Eastern Carolina Carded Yarn Spinners' Association, representing over 600,000 spindles, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That all quotations be made subject to the addition of the processing tax. The tax to be added to invoice as a separate item, not subject to commission or discount. That to the net poundage of yarn shipped the amount to cover the processing tax shall be 4.83 cents per pound, subject to revision."

Leading sellers stress their anxiety over the probability that a good many of their customers will commit themselves for deliveries of merchandise up to the end of the year at prices which may turn out to be away too low, thereby jeopardizing collections for the yarn sellers.

To safeguard their customers' interests as far as possible, local sellers are avoiding the subject of October business, and beyond, and are trying to hold new orders down to about four weeks' shipments. The future for some time to come, it is suggested, will be marked by many small transactions, which will minimize the risk of all concerned, although making distribution somewhat more costly.

The combed peeler sale yarn spinners, at a conference in Gastonia, N. C., worked out a list of tentative prices for yarns, in order to furnish the trade with a trustworthy indication of how to figure their costs and prices on future deliveries of manufactured goods. These combined peeler yarn quotations are in no sense to be regarded as fixed or permanent, because they will be subject to fluctuations in raw material, labor, mill supply and other costs which the spinners must pay.

On the combed peeler-yarns, the spinners decided that all quotations in the future must include the new costs, the processing tax, and all other known items of expense. For one week, the combed yarn spinners will pass on to their customers, on any undelivered poundage on present contracts, the regular floor tax, and from 31s up they will pass this regular floor tax on for two weeks, after which time 6 cents per pound will be added to combed peeler yarn prices to cover the processing tax.

The mercerizers have decided to quote their prices to include the processing tax, and on this new basis they are beginning to quote on the following counts: 30s, 2-ply, 65 cents; 40s, 70 cents; 50s, 77 cents; 60s, 86 cents; 70s, \$1; 80s, \$1.18; 90s, \$1.39; 100s, \$1.62; 120s, \$2.16.

The idea of quoting the tax as a separate item is growing in favor here. Spinners and dealers state that such quotations have the effect of showing that yarn quotations are not too high and that actual process of the yarns are clearer if the tax is not included in the price.

It is believed here that trading will begin to make some headway this week as the price situation becomes clearer.

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Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in the TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts or materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

Akron Belting Co., Akron, O. Sou. Rep.: L. L. Haskins, Greenville, S. C.; L. F. Moore, Memphis, Tenn.

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., 535 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

American Enka Corp., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep.: R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; R. E. Buck, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Harold T. Buck, 511 Pershing Point Apts., Atlanta, Ga.; Frank W. Johnson, P. O. Box 1354, Greensboro, N. C.; R. A. Singleton, 2016 Cockrell Ave., Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Buck, Jr., 216 Tindel Ave., Greenville, S. C.

Ashworth Bros., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep.: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office: 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

Barkley Machine Works, Gastonia, N. C. Chas. A. Barkley, president.

Borne, Scrymser Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Reps.: H. L. Slevier, P. O. Box 240, Charlotte, N. C.; W. E. Uhler, 608 Palmto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. E. Smith, 104 Clayton St., Macon, Ga.

Brown Co., David, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Flowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

Campbell & Co., John, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps.: M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. A. Mangum Webb, Sec. Treas.

Chicago Rawhide Mfg. Co., 1267-1301 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Rep.: J. C. Duckworth, Greenville, S. C.

Ciba Co., Inc., Greenwich and Morton St., New York City. Sou. Offices: 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co., Clinton, Iowa. Sou. Reps.: J. W. Pope, Box 490, Atlanta, Ga.; Luther Knowles, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

Corn Products Refining Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Office: Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office: 301 S. Cedar St., Charlotte, N. C. S. B. Alexander, Mgr.

Dary Ring Traveler Co., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep.: John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 842, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

Dillard Paper Co., Greensboro, N. C. Sou. Reps.: E. B. Spencer, Box 1281, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Embree, Lynchburg, Va.; C. G. Brown, Lynchburg, Va.; K. E. Gouedy, Greensboro, N. C.

Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep.: E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I., Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office, 102 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; John L. Dabbs, Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Wm. F. Crayton, Mgr. Sou.

Reps.: D. C. Newnan, L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, 1021 Jefferson St., Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; E. R. Dabbs, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. R. Ivey, 111 Mills Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Ralston Hotel, Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; R. M. Covington, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Eaton, Paul B., 218 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Eclipse Textile Devices, Elmira, N. Y. Sou. Reps.: Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Pelham Mills, Pelham, S. C.; Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Bladenboro Cotton Co., Bladenboro, N. C.

Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep.: George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

Esterline-Angus Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Sou. Reps.: Ga., Fla., Ala.—Walter V. Gearhart Co., 301 Volunteer Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; N. C., S. C., Va., E. H. Gilliam, 1000 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.

Firth-Smith Co., 161 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Wm. B. Walker, Jalong, N. C.

Ford & Co., J. B., Wyandotte, Mich. Dist. Office: 116 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Geo. W. Shearon, Dist. Mgr. Sou. Reps.: F. M. Oliver, Colonial Apt., Greensboro, N. C.; Geo. S. Webb, 405 S. Walker St., Columbia, S. C.; R. Stevens, Box 284, Greenville, S. C.

Gastonia Brush Co., Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

General Dyestuff Corp., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses: Atlanta, Ga., E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgrs.; Oklahoma City, Okla., F. B. Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices: Birmingham, Ala., R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., R. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops, Atlanta, Ga., W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps.: Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., The, Akron, O. Sou. Reps.: W. C. Killick, 205-207 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Eckels, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; Boyd Arthur, 713-715 Linden Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; T. F. Stringer, 500-6 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; E. M. Champion, 709-11 Spring St., Shreveport, La.; Paul Stevens, 1609-11 First Ave., N. Birmingham, Ala.; B. S. Parker, Jr., Cor. W. Jackson and Oak Sts., Knoxville, Tenn.; E. W. Sanders, 209 E. Broadway, Louisville, Ky.; H. R. Zierach, 1225-31 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.; J. C. Pye, 191-199 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

Hart Products Corp., 1440 Broadway, New York City. Sou. Reps.: Samuel Lehrer, Box 265, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. G. Shull, Box 923, Greenville, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office: 815 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Martin, Agent, Rockingham, N. C.; Fred Dickinson.

Hermas Machine Co., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

Houghton & Co., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., H. J. Waldron, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: J. A. Brittain, 722 S. 27th Place, Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 556, Chattanooga, Tenn.; G. F. Davis, 418 N. Third St., St. Louis, Mo. for New Orleans, La.; J. M. Keith, P. O. Box 663, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, 526 Rhodes Haverly Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; D. O. Wylie, 514 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant: 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga. Guy L. Melchoir, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Terryberry, 208 Embassy Apts., 1613 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchoir, Jr., Atlanta Office.

Hygrolit, Inc., Kearny, N. J. Sou. Reps.: J. Alfred Lechler, 519 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Belton C. Flowden, Griffin, Ga.

Jacobs Mfg. Co., E. H., Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep.: W. Irving Bullard, treasurer, Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept.: S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C.; Sou. Distributors: Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C., and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

Johnson, Chas. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Keever Starch Co., Columbus, O. Sou. Office: 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agent, Sou. Warehouses: Greenville, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep.: Claude B. Her, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castile, 2121 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., 100 E. 42nd St., New York City. Sou. Office: Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. E. Barnwell, Vice-Pres.

Marston Co., John P., 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Frank G. North, Inc., P. O. Box 844, Atlanta, Ga.

Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps.: The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama—Anniston, Anniston Hdw. Co.; Birmingham, Crandall Eng. Co. (Special Agent); Birmingham, Long-Lewis Hdw. Co.; Gadsden, Gadsden Hdw. Co.; Huntsville, Noofin Hdw. & Supply Co.; Tuscaloosa, Allen & Jemison Co.; Montgomery, Teague Hdw. Co. Florida—Jacksonville, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Miami, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Tampa, The Cameron & Barkley Co. Georgia—Atlanta, Amer. Machinery Co.; Columbus, A. H. Watson (Special Agent); Macon, Bibb Supply Co.; Savannah, D. DeTreville (Special Agent). Kentucky—Ashland, Ben Williamson & Co.; Harlan, Kentucky Mine Supply Co.; Louisville, Graft-Pelle Co. North Carolina—Charlotte, Matthews-Morse Sales Co.; Charlotte Supply Co.; Fayetteville, Huske Hardware House; Gastonia, Gastonia Belting Co.; Goldsboro, Dewey Bros.; High Point, Beeson Hdw. Co.; Lenoir, Bernhardt-Seagle Co.; Wilmington, Wilmington Iron Works; Winston-Salem, Kester Machinery Co. South Carolina—Anderson, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Charleston, The Cameron & Barkley Co.; Clinton, Industrial Supply Co.; Columbia, Columbia Supply Co.; Greenville, Sullivan Hdw. Co.; Sumter, Sumter Machinery Co.; Spartanburg, Montgomery & Crawford, Tennessee—Chattanooga, Chattanooga Belting & Supply Co.; Johnson City, Summers Hdw. Co.; Knoxville, W. J. Savage Co.; Nashville, Buford Bros., Inc. Service Rep.: J. P. Carter, 62 North Main St., Greer, S. C. (Phone 186). Salesmen: E. H. Olney, 101 Gertrude St., Alta Vista Apts., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. P. Shook, Jr., 1031 North 30th St., Birmingham, Ala.; B. C. Nabers, 2519 27th Place South, Birmingham, Ala.

Mauney Steel Co., 237 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Aubrey Mauney, Burlington, N. C.; Don L. Hurlburt, 511 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., 40 Rector St., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Julian T. Chase, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Dyer S. Moss, A. R. Akerstrom, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blakely, Charlotte Office; James L. White, American Savgs. Bk. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Rodgers, 210 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. E. Shuford, Jefferson St. Life Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 342 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Reps.: R. B. MacIntyre, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 310 Sixth St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Ring Traveler Co., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps.: L. E. Taylor, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. L. Lanier, Shawmut, Ala.

Neumann & Co., R., Hoboken, N. J. Direct Factory Rep.: Pearce Slaughter Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 292 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office: 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C. Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Edwin K. Klumph, 310 Hawthorne Lane, Charlotte, N. C.

Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

Philadelphia Belting Co., High Point, N. C.; E. J. Payne, Mgr.

Rhoads & Sons, J. E., 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Factory and Tannery, Wilmington, Del.; Atlanta Store, C. R. Mitchell, Mgr.

Robinson & Son Co., Wm. C., Dock and Caroline Sta., Baltimore, Md. Sou. Office: Charlotte, N. C.; B. D. Heath, Mgr. Reps.: Ben F. Houston, Charlotte, N. C.; Fred W. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; G. M. Greene, 1101 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; H. J. Gregory, Charlotte, N. C.

Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot: Charlotte, N. C.; Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices: Atlanta, Ga. John L. Graves, Mgr.; Spartanburg, S. C.; H. P. Worth, Mgr.

Seydel-Woolley Co., 748 Rice St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Sipp-Eastwood Corp., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Sirrine & Co., J. E., Greenville, S. C.

Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C.

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Stanley Works, The, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

Stewart Iron Works, Cincinnati, O. Sales Reps.: Jasper C. Hutto, 409 Builders Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Peterson-Stewart Fence Construction Co., 241 Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.

Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.; E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: 909 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Div.); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices: Charlotte, N. C.; Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office: Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 615 Third National Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.; A. B. Carter, Mgr.; 520 Angier Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Barnes, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office; A. D. Carter and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

Viscose Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.; F. W. Warrington, field manager.

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

Whitney Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Rep.: Precision Gear & Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps.: C. R. Bruning, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Supply Co., 4517 Rossville Blvd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Paris Emphasis On Cottons Continues

Miss Catherine Cleveland, consumer consultant of the Cotton-Textile Institute, is in Paris attending the current openings of the Paris dressmakers. In a cablegram to the Institute, Miss Cleveland states that there is considerable evidence of a carry-over of interest in cottons into the fall season among the French couturiers.

In describing some of the fashion highlights touching cottons, Miss Cleveland reports that Lyolene is featuring sleeveless cardigans crocheted of heavy string, and novelty pique trimming on wool dresses. A pale blue cotton lace evening gown is one of the highlights of the Lyolene collection.

Notable among the winter fashions being presented by Dilkusha are short box coats of waterproofed cotton velvet, and corduroy and cotton suede blouses to wear with wool suits. Other items of especial interest are a bottlegreen check cotton velvet dinner dress, and knitted cotton suede evening gloves in vidi colors.

Miss Cleveland, who has also been making a check-up of cotton fashions, at the Continental seaside resorts, is expected to arrive in New York the early part of next week.

Bleachery Prepares Cotton Content Data For Computing Taxes

Union Bleachery, of Greenville, S. C., has sent the following information to its trade, concerning cotton content of fabrics for calculating the floor tax:

"We have had many requests as to the cotton content of many fabrics. No doubt we shall receive many more such requests. It is manifestly impossible for us to undertake the necessary analysis of every fabric to obtain this information. We have, however, made this laboratory test as to the gray goods fabrics mentioned below, opposite each of which we show the percentage of sizing which each of them was found to contain. This is the percentage of the total weight of the cloth in question and not of the warp only. This accurate information as to each of the fabrics in question, we believe, on different items you can use to arrive at a close approximation of the actual cotton content of almost any desired fabric."

	In.			Net	
				Per Cent	Yds. Per Size Lb.
Sheeting	40	2.85		9.20	3.11
Twill	37	2.00		10.39	2.21
Jeans	38	96/64	2.85	8.92	3.10
Denim	28	2.20		17.58	2.59
Duck	38	8 oz.		7.59	2.15
Sheeting	40	44/44	5.00	10.02	5.50
Broadcloth	37	112/60	3.85	14.06	4.39
Prt. cloth	38½	64/60	5.35	10.60	5.92

Textile Code Permits Contract Adjustments

George A. Sloan, chairman of the Cotton Textile Industry Committee, received the following communication signed by Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Administrator of the National Industrial Recovery Act:

"The attention of the Administrator has been called to the question of interpretation of provisions of the Cotton Textile Code relating to deliveries under contracts entered into prior to May 17, 1933, the date of the introduction of the National Industrial Recovery Act in Congress.

"It is the spirit and intent of this provision, approved by the President, that adjustments should be made on such contracts to fully cover the increased costs of manufacture resulting from the application of the National Industrial Recovery Act in the Cotton Textile Industry Code of Fair Competition."

Geneva Buys New Winder

Geneva, Ala.—A 90-spindle circulating winder has been purchased by the Geneva Cotton Mills from the Abbott Machine Company, of Wilton, N. H., to be used for replacing old style spoolers.



VISITING THE MILLS

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs

RANLO STATION, GASTONIA, N. C.

REX SPINNING COMPANY A MODEL OF CLEANLINESS AND GOOD RUNNING WORK.

It was a pleasant surprise to find genial W. N. Williams occupying the superintendent's office here. He was formerly superintendent of the Laboratory Cotton Mills, Lincolnton, N. C., and came to Rex Spinning Company a few weeks ago.

Rex has 100 cards, 100 spinning frames (25,600 spindles), and 30 combers, and oh boy! what a clean mill! We have never seen so many comfortable seats furnished for operatives—especially in the spinning room, and the work runs so good that the seats can really be used.

Fresh paint is being used to advantage here, adding much to the attractiveness. Especial attention is paid to the back side of the mill, which is truly a pretty picture—nice green lawns reaching to the newly-painted front of the warehouses.

Every house in the village has a bath. Rent is moderate, with water and lights free. The windows have just been screened all over with hinged screens, which adds much to appearances, as well as to the comfort of employees.

Mr. Williams said he was going to have the pleasure of showing us "something different" and he truly did.

A NICKLE-PLATING DEPARTMENT

A nickle-plating department, with A. J. Roach in charge, was something we had never been before. Flyers, cases and all bright parts of machinery at Rex are being made new and shining in this department. Big vats full of hot chemical liquids does the trick. "Silverware" that looks beyond redemption comes out of these solutions as good as new, so why not get things replated?

THE ROLLER SHOP

W. A. Hoyle has charge of the nice and clean roller shop, where he turns out work that is perfect in every detail. This seems to be a department of Rex where there is "a place for everything and everything in place."

OVERSEERS AND ASSISTANTS

D. A. Day is assistant to Superintendent W. N. Williams; G. R. Russell is overseer of carding and A. L. Ledbetter is overseer of spinning on first shift; on second shift, J. H. Stillwell is carder and spinner, assisted by W. M. Wofford and M. C. Fry.

A. W. Cauble and F. J. Smith, section men in spinning, are ambitious young men who read the South's leading textile journal—THE TEXTILE BULLETIN.

Superintendent Williams already has a winter supply of coal on hand, bought at reasonable prices, and operatives will benefit by his foresight.

Miss Annie Rudisell is village nurse and in charge of the Community House.

ARLINGTON, ARKRAY AND MUTUAL MILLS

M. B. Cloninger is general superintendent of all three, and is one of the most efficient superintendents to be found. He is a deep thinker and one always learns something in a conversation with him.

At Arlington, Z. V. Martin is overseer of twisting and finishing; S. C. Lee is overseer of spinning, and R. M. McKinsey is overseer of carding.

At Arkray, Frank Hedrick is superintendent, and at Mutual, A. H. Russell is superintendent. Both are fine and courteous gentlemen and very much in love with their work, giving hearty co-operation to Mr. Cloninger.

In Arlington Mill card room, this poster was conspicuously displayed:

REWARDS FOR IDEAS

"Have you ever walked the plank? Were you ever shoved into a new job and left to sink or swim? If so, you probably have ideas how to help newcomers. Can we make it easier for them to get going?

"What do you say?"

WELFORD, S. C.

JACKSON MILLS

Just a short little visit to the office, where we met the president, Mr. Moore.

Mr. Chandler is general superintendent at this mill and also the one at Iva, S. C., belonging to same company, and was at Iva when we called at Welford.

A. G. Jordan is superintendent; Lloyd Jordan, carder; Albert Carnes, spinner; C. L. Leopard, weaver; C. L. Davis, overseer cloth room; Jack Gassaway, master mechanic; Ernest Gassaway and Mr. Hambree in charge of power house; John Fowler, outside overseer.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

TOLAR, HART AND HOLT MILL

It was our first time to meet J. W. Tolar, the young superintendent, who truly is a cordial and courteous gentleman. We were glad to find his mill going nicely after passing through the hardships of the depression. Everybody looked happy, work was running good and the future seems bright.

W. V. Lovick is overseer carding; C. M. Gradick, overseer spinning, and J. H. Tyndall, master mechanic.

Sandwiches and cold drinks are served in the mill, and in July the operatives used nine hundred quarts of sweet milk.

They know what is good for them.

HOLT-WILLIAMSON MFG. CO.

E. H. Williamson is president; J. Walter Williamson, agent; A. A. McEachern, secretary and treasurer; J. M. Hodges, superintendent. He was away, and we are going back when we can catch him in.

W. G. Leonard is overseer carding; J. W. Jackson, knitter (Jersey tubing is made here); George Hall is overseer spinning; A. J. Taylor is overseer of winding; W. C. Boon is dyer.

We have never met with three finer gentlemen than the Williamson brothers—E. H., Banks, and J. Walter—all of whom we found in the mill office busy as could be, but with plenty of time to welcome "Aunt Becky."

Quite a contrast to another mill not so far away. And that superintendent may need our help in securing a good overseer—or maybe a job for himself some day. We have known such things to happen.

HAMER, S. C.**CAROLINA TEXTILE CORP.**

W. R. Eastridge, superintendent, is one man who was ready for the recent change when it came, and was not in the least worried getting things lined up. He keeps his eyes open for wide-awake young men in his own mill, and encourages them to train for promotion.

H. V. Deaver, a textile man of experience, has charge of the card room, and when this company, which only ran a day line of 55 hours, put on two shifts of 40 hours each, Rembert King, a section man, was promoted to overseer of the second shift.

Arthur Turner, a young man of fine qualities, who a year ago was promoted to overseer of spinning, had young Charles Grant as section man, who had made good use of his time, and so was promoted to overseer of spinning on the second shift. Lattie Willoughby is master mechanic.

ST. PAULS, N. C.**ST. PAULS COTTON MILL CO.**

There's not a street in Charlotte as broad as the main street in St. Pauls. Plenty of parking space and no "blue coats" to whistle and yell "move on—you can't park here!" The smaller towns have the advantage over the cities in this respect.

And guess who we found directing the affairs of the three mills of the St. Pauls Cotton Mill Co.? Why, J. B. Meacham, formerly of Charlotte, where he has been for quite awhile as manager and vice-president of Atherton Mill, which is still idle. Mr. Meacham is a prince of courtesy and co-operation, and is well known through the Carolinas. He is genial, full of fun, and well liked. When we told him good-bye he said: "Aunt Becky, when you get back to Charlotte, hug the court house and kiss the county for me."

Mr. Meacham is general superintendent of the St. Pauls Cotton Mills and has a nice office at the big No. 1 mill where a fine bunch of office help is employed. R. L. Deaton is mill office manager, and has able assistants in Mrs. H. F. Barnhill, Miss Eula Bledsoe and James Johnson, a young student who is working through vacation. Vance McKee is cotton grader and yard man.

At Mill No. 1, W. D. Lawson is superintendent, with Sam Gore, overseer carding; Louie Pruett, overseer spinning; W. A. Edge, overseer winding; H. F. Barnhill is master mechanic for all three mills. On second shift, W.

H. Smith is carder and Charlie Pearson, spinner and winder.

At Mill No. 2, J. H. Barnhill is superintendent; A. J. Wright, overseer twisting; Will Benton, overseer winding and warping; Herbert Muse, overseer weaving. On second shift, Ed Sineath is overseer; Jim Salmon, James Atkinson and Charles McNeill are section men.

At Mill No. 3, across town from the others, we found more fine people. M. D. Pittman is superintendent; R. G. Dalton, carder; W. B. Green, spinner; M. G. Tyler, winder. On second shift, M. C. Rickman is overseer. Mr. Green was especially kind and helpful to us in our work. The first shift had gone home and Mr. Green got in his car and rounded them up for us.

In fact, we have never met kinder or more friendly people than we found at St. Pauls, and it was a real pleasure to visit there.

The weaving, which is all at No. 2 under that able overseer, Herbert Muse, is out of the ordinary—a basket weave of different styles called Gramestry, Gramestry, Jr., and Vassey Special—all made of waste and an exquisitely lovely product, used mostly for draperies and screens.

"A little leaven leaveneth the whole lump," and from only two subscriptions, our list has grown to a really fine representation, thanks to Superintendent W. D. Lawson, General Superintendent J. B. Meacham and others.

DILLON, S. C.**CAROLINA TEXTILE CORP.**

The mill at Hamer is in this group, and the main office is at Dillon where E. H. Brown, genial manager and treasurer, and three remarkably beautiful young ladies—two blondes and a brunette—are in charge. We would not insult those girls by saying they "look like movie stars," but they are truly extraordinarily attractive.

D. W. McLemore, Jr., is superintendent of No. 2 Mill, and S. L. Green, superintendent and the whole works, at No. 1.

At No. 2, Robert McLemore is carder; S. A. Jones, spinner, and Walter Jackson, twister.

Test Ability to Distinguish Colors

To facilitate the teaching of color and its application in producing fabrics of utility and beauty, every student in the Textile School of North Carolina State College is tested for his ability to distinguish colors by the Ishihari system which consists of a series of color plates designed by Dr. Shinohu Ishihari, a professor in the Medical Department of the Imperial University of Tokyo.

Five editions of these color plates have been issued and they are now widely used to test the sight of railway employees, candidates for the Navy, and other places where ability to distinguish colors quickly and accurately is of prime importance.

OBITUARY**FRED R. MORGAN**

Fred R. Morgan, aged 57 years and for many years a textile executive at Shelby, N. C., died suddenly while on a visit to Canada. He entered the textile business with his father at Double Shoals, N. C., years ago and also served for some time as an official of the Eastside Mills, Shelby, before the latter mill changed hands some time ago.

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COTTON MILL

For Sale at 10% of Cost

8500 Spindles
280 Looms
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For further information communicate G. P. W., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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10M—Spindle Spinning Mill. This is one of the newer North Carolina Mills.
Hosiery Mill Brick Building, 57 machines, 5 operatives' cottages. Well located. Price \$6,000.

HUNTER MACHINERY CO.

610 Johnston Bldg. Charlotte, N. C.

WANTED—Position as master mechanic. Sober, able and capable. 12 years' experience, age 38 years. L. W., care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as designer, assistant designer or would take a job as weave room overseer for medium size mill, and do the designing. Education fair. Strictly sober. Single; age 33. Employed at present. Will begin at reasonable salary, with prospects for advancement. Can furnish A-1 references from present employers. S. A. J., care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as superintendent combed yarn mill. 8 years as overseer, 7 years as superintendent. Experienced on 12's to 140's yarns. Age 35, married; good references. Address B. W. K., care The Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Loom fixer, experienced on Stafford looms. Write A. W. Roper, Superintendent; W. H. Gibbs, Overseer Weaving, Indiana Cotton Mills, Cannelton, Ind.

Export Cotton Goods Decrease

Washington.—A decrease of nearly 19 per cent in the value of cotton manufactures exported from the United States in the first half of 1933 as compared with the same period in 1932 was reported by the Commerce Department's textile division.

The value of the exported goods dropped from \$25,451,000 in the first six months of 1932 to \$20,601 in the same period this year. The textile division reported that the drop represented not only lower prices for cotton products generally, but quantitative losses of varying degrees in many lines.

Exports of cotton yarn made a fairly favorable showing on the basis of poundage shipped, totalling 7,517,000 pounds for the first half of 1933, compared with 7,569,000 in the 1932 period, but the value decreased approximately 25 per cent, the latter

percentage reflects not only price declines but a change in the types of yarn shipped.

Exports of carded, not combed, cotton yarns increased from 4,532,000 pounds in the 1932 half year to 5,832,000 in the six months of 1933, while in contrast, shipments of combed yarn dropped from 3,037,000 to 1,685,000 pounds. In combed yarns the loss was recorded entirely in mercerized-yarn shipments, which dropped from 2,704,000 pounds in the 1932 half year to 1,097,000 in the six months of 1933, exports of other combed yarns increased slightly from 333,000 to 588,000 pounds.

Cotton cloth shipped abroad in the 1933 half-year aggregated 194,411,000 square yards, valued at \$13,107,000 compared with 211,660,000 square yards, with a value of \$15,758,000 in the 1932 period.

The value of exports of cotton wearing apparel in the 1933 half-year amounted to \$1,293,000, a decrease of approximately 20 per cent compared with the 1932 period.

Exports of cotton dresses, skirts, and waists recorded a gratifying improvement, rising in number from 180,000 in the 1932 half-year to 280,000 in January-June, 1933, period; children's and infants' knit underwear shipped increased from 3,431 dozen to 4,598 dozen and knit gloves from 12,021 to 25,898 dozen pairs.

Installs New Boilers

Elkin, N. C.—A 1,000 kilowatt General Electric generator and two new Babcock & Wilson boilers, with auxiliary power equipment for the generating of electricity, are being installed in the Chatham Manufacturing Company. Lockwood-Greene Engineers, Inc., of Spartanburg, S. C., are in charge of the plans. This plant will be completed by the latter part of August.

Have Safety Records

Chattanooga, Tenn.—F. Woodall Johnson, managing director of the Chattanooga Safety Council, announces that out of forty industrial plants competing for a perfect safety record for June, twenty-nine had perfect records. The textile and hosiery plants with perfect records are: Dixie Mercerizing Co., Chattanooga Mattress Co., Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Nick-A-Jack Hosiery Mills, and Carter Bros., Inc.

The Chattanooga Mattress Co. has had a perfect record for the past six months.

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That accounts for the large business now being done in textile machinery, auxiliary equipment and supplies. And more to come.

Every manufacturer who has anything to sell to Southern mills now has a GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY to cash in on THE NEW DEAL. The quickest way to a seat at the DEAL TABLE is through hard-driving salesmanship and aggressive advertising where it will do the most good.

Things are moving fast these days and reader interest in the weekly trade papers has reached a NEW HIGH. In the South, mill men depend upon THE TEXTILE BULLETIN to keep up with the big news that is breaking every week. And all advertisements are given HIGH VISIBILITY Position.

We have a lot more we'd like to tell you. Ask us.

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Charlotte, N. C.

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